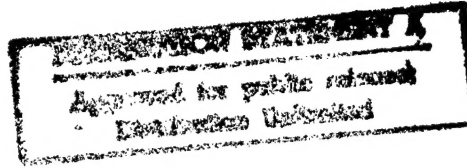


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JPRS 80951

1 June 1982



# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1258

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## INTERNATIONAL

### BOOK ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES REVIEWED

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 48-51

[Review by S. Il'in, doctor of economic sciences, professor, Honored Scientist of the RSFSR of book "Agrarnaya Politika Sotsialisticheskikh Stran Na Sovremennom Etape" [The Agrarian Policy of the Socialist Countries at the Current Stage], POLITIZDAT, Moscow, 1981, 367 pp]

[Text] In recent years an ever increasing amount of attention has been devoted in the countries of the socialist commonwealth to a study of the various aspects of the policies of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. In the monograph under review,<sup>1</sup> which was written by scholars and party workers from a number of fraternal states, with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR used as examples, an examination is made of the theoretical and methodological bases of agrarian policy, of the development of the productive forces and of production relations in the village, increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and improving the economic mechanism, and also of the social aspects of agrarian policy. The book is markedly different from other works which acquaint the reader with the current stage of the development of agriculture in the CEMA countries in that it has a more all-embracing character, uses a systems approach, and contains a wide coverage of the socio-economic problems of the village.

Since it is impossible to consider all of the questions which are treated in the monograph, let us consider only some of them.

The contemporary agrarian policy of the socialist commonwealth countries, it is noted in the book, is organized on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the development of society, and is an important part of the general political course of the ruling communist and workers' parties. This is a many-sided activity aimed at the development of the productive forces and social relations in the village, at raising the level of the material well-being and culture of the rural population, and at overcoming essential differences between town and country.

The monograph shows the tasks and basic directions of the agrarian policy of the fraternal countries at the current stage which are determined by the special characteristics of the development of the various countries. A characterization

is given of such important features of this policy as its scientific validity and realistic nature, and account is taken of the requirements of objective economic laws and of the urgent needs of a country and the conditions for meeting them.

Among these needs in the USSR, today the solution of the food problem is being put in first place. It has been recognized as necessary to develop a special food program for this purpose. It sets the goal of bringing about a substantial increase in agricultural output and, on this basis, the accomplishment as rapidly as possible of the task of uninterrupted food supplies for the population.

As is known, the main line of the development of agriculture is its intensification. This is in full accordance with the orientation of the economic policy of the USSR and the other CEMA countries toward a preferential use of the intensive factors of economic growth. Taking note of the fact that the intensification of agricultural production is characterized by a concentration of resources (and sometimes of labor) on one and the same land area with the purpose of increasing output production per unit of area, the authors of the monograph consider the most important ways, forms, and methods of accomplishing it, and its social and economic consequences.

The material basis of the intensification of agriculture is its industrialization. For this reason, agrarian policy is aimed at an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and the use of its achievement for the development of the material and technical base of agriculture. It is shown in the book that the intensification of agriculture in the CEMA countries is characterized by technical changes in production, a shift to more efficient methods of increasing agricultural crop yields and livestock productivity, and the employment of better quality feeds, improved fertilizers and plant protection agents, land improvement measures, and progressive agricultural technology.

The intensification of agriculture finds its expression in increased yields. For example, in 1976-1979 the wheat yield in the Hungarian People's Republic reached an average of 38.9 quintals per hectare, in the CSSR--39.1, and in the GDR--41.1 quintals per hectare. (P 56) The realization of the socialist countries' agrarian policy of production intensification, the conclusion is drawn in the book, will yield tangible fruits toward transforming agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy. Instructive in this respect is the positive experience of the GDR where energy capacities per 100 hectares of agricultural land have increased from 50 horsepower in 1965 to 200 horsepower at the present time. (P 62) Thanks to this, many of the operations in cropping are fully mechanized, and the capital-labor ratio in this branch is increasingly approximating its ratio in industry.

In the development of the agriculture of the CEMA countries toward its industrialization and intensification an important role is played by cooperation between them within the framework of socialist economic integration. In the monograph there is an examination of such forms of cooperation as the inter-state specialization of agricultural production, cooperation in chemicalization,

selection in seed growing, and breeding, and the creation of an international system of agricultural machinery.

The growth of agriculture's productive forces is traced in the book in dialectical interconnection with an improvement of socialist production relations in the village and of economic forms of the organization of production. Especial attention is given here to growing specialization and concentration; to the organization of various kinds of inter-farm formations (inter-kolkhoz, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, inter-sovkhoz, and so forth); and to the integration of agricultural and industrial production, and the creation of agroindustrial enterprises, associations, and complexes.

Along with these economic forms of the direct socialization of agriculture on the level of "microeconomics," there is the closely connected process of its socialization on the level of "macroeconomics." What is meant here is the planned formation and development of national agroindustrial complexes (AIC) in the CEMA countries, and also the gradual formation of an international agroindustrial complex of the socialist commonwealth countries. Agroindustrial integration on the international level, it is noted in the book, is a process of the socialization of production within the framework of the world socialist system. It reflects the development of the stable and planned relations of the various elements of the national AIC, and the creation of an integrated market for their output. (P 94)

The authors show the diversity of the forms of inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration in the fraternal countries in keeping with their different premises and conditions. They note that the development of inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration at the different structural levels of the economies of the CEMA countries makes it possible not only to achieve fuller use of the possibilities of socialist agriculture for the development of production, but also to perfect production relations, raise the level of the socialization of cooperative production, and bring the two forms of socialist property closer to one another.

The development of socialist production relations in the village presupposes a combination of the personal and collective interests of the cooperating peasantry, and an improvement of the distribution of income in the cooperatives. In addition, with skillful organization, the economic interests of production cooperatives increasingly include and integrate the personal interests of their members.

In this connection, the attention of readers is directed to the work of agricultural cooperatives in the Hungarian People's Republic. Close production relations have been set up here between the socialized and the non-socialized sectors of agriculture. And account is taken of the fact here that the private subsidiary farms cannot exist and develop in isolation from large socialist production. In order to regulate the growing relations between these sectors in a planned manner, subsidiary farm commissions have been created at the boards of the cooperatives.

The private subsidiary farms of the population develop with the help of the material and technical resources of public farming in the village. The cooperative and state enterprises in the socialist countries provide the subsidiary farms with various kinds of production services.

Every cooperative and state farm in the Hungarian People's Republic has as its property working livestock and minor farming equipment (horse-drawn plows, harrows, vehicles, and so forth) which are provided to the private subsidiary farm for a minimum fee. In recent years in a number of socialist countries machine pools have been created in the agrarian sector which are equipped with minor equipment for the needs of the private farm. The private subsidiary farms use mineral fertilizers and feeds which are produced industrially, and highly productive crop varieties and livestock breeds. All of these measures make it easier to conduct private farming and increase its efficiency.

Most of the output produced on the private farm goes for the needs of the family, but part of it is sold. Moreover, in a number of countries the proportion of the commodities part of this output is increasing. Thus, in Hungary in 1965 38 percent of the output of the population's farms went to the market, while in 1976 this proportion came to 46.3 percent. In Bulgaria in 1962 only 7 percent of the output produced on the private farms was sold, while in 1975 it was more than 25 percent. (P 172)

A large place is assigned in the monograph to an analysis of the course of the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal countries aimed at increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. At the current stage the importance of this problem is growing sharply, especially in connection with the increased resources which are being assigned to the village.

It was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress that agriculture would continue to be allotted large financial and material resources, and that the planned shift of this branch onto an industrial basis would continue. The center of gravity now--and this is the distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the 1980's--is being shifted to the return from capital investments, to an increase in the productivity of agriculture, and to a deepening and improvement of its relations with all of the branches of the agroindustrial complex.

The 26th CPSU Congress set the task of strengthening the orientation of agriculture, as well as that of the country's entire agroindustrial complex, toward the achievement of higher final results which will make it possible to more fully satisfy the people's needs. Toward this end, in the distribution of capital investments resources are being increased for ensuring the safekeeping and rapid transportation and high quality and overall processing of agricultural output, and in order to bring it to the consumer's table. The amount and the quality of the output obtained by the consumer is becoming the basic criterion and the chief measure of final results.

In examining the factors involved in increasing the efficiency of agriculture in the CEMA countries, the authors emphasized that the material basis of an increase

in the productivity of agricultural labor is an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and the shifting of agriculture to an industrial basis. An analysis shows that labor expenditures for output are reduced to the largest extent in those branches where there is a wide-scale reorganization of production on an industrial basis, and where overall mechanization and advanced technology are introduced.

In touching upon the efficiency of the use of material resources, the authors call the reader's attention to the fact that the agriculture of the CEMA countries is going through a period of rapid equipment saturation and of comprehensive technical reconstruction and overall mechanization. Capital investments are constantly growing. Meanwhile, the increase in output is still lagging behind the growth in capital investments and productive capital. In this connection, the authors believe that predominant now is the capital intensive variant of expanded reproduction under which return on capital is decreased, while the capital intensiveness of output increases.

At the same time, the conditions are being formed for a shift to a capital-saving type of expanded reproduction. An improvement of equipment and of technology on the basis of the use of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution is creating the preconditions for an increase in labor productivity and return on capital in agriculture in the near future.

The efficiency of agriculture depends to a large extent upon an improvement of the economic mechanism of running the economy. The book shows the strengthening of the state's direction of agriculture, and an improvement of its planning and economic stimulation in the CEMA countries.

Since the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU our party has been devoting a great deal of attention to achieving a correct combination between the centralized management of agriculture and the initiative of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Lenin's principles of democratic centralism received a further creative development in the materials of the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and in the decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving the Planning and Economic Stimulation of the Production and Procurements of Agricultural Products" which was adopted in November 1980. Efforts are directed toward raising the level of planning work in agriculture, toward preventing petty tutelage over farms, toward the development of creative initiative, and toward increasing the responsibility of agricultural workers for an increase in production efficiency and the attainment of high final results.

The cost accounting methods of agricultural management have an effective role in improving the mechanism of economic management. Cost accounting, as is emphasized in the book, occupies a central place in the system of the state's economic methods of influencing enterprises. Analyzing, in particular, the experience of the CSSR in improving cost accounting relations in agriculture, the authors note that only their overall and inter-coordinated use ensures the dynamic development of agricultural production and a steady increase in its efficiency.

The monograph under review has been written on a high theoretical level and contains rich factual material.

It can be recommended to propagandists and to students who are studying agrarian problems in courses on the political economy of socialism, the economic policy of the CPSU, and the agrarian theory and policy of our party.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. "The Agrarian Policy of the Socialist Countries at the Current Stage," Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, 367 pp.
2. "The Agrarian-Industrial Integration of the CEMA Countries," Moscow, NAUKA, 1976; I. S. Fuslov, "The Agrarian Sector of the Economies of the Socialist Countries," Moscow, MYSL', 1978; "Inter-Farm Cooperation and Agroindustrial Integration in the European Socialist Countries," Moscow, KOLOS, 1980.

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CSO: 1800/449



NATIONAL

PAPER REPORTS ON BORDER GUARDS' ANTISUBVERSION WORK

PM260953 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Apr 82 p 3

["Reportage from the state border" by special correspondent A. Stepanov:  
"Silent Subversion"]

[Text] Brest/Moscow--"There it is. Can you see the white line?" With a nod of his head Capt A.M. Kovalev indicates narrow stripe across the road surface. Beyond it the neighboring territory begins.

The even roar of a powerful engine breaks the untroubled calm. A heavy truck drives gently onto the bridge. We step aside, giving it room to pass, and the high side of the truck with the meter-high letters "Sovtransavto" momentarily blots out the sky, the bug, still frozen over with ice, the riverside bushes and, a short stretch over the bridge, the USSR border....

We are a few kilometers from the hero-city of Brest, at the "Brest-highway" checkpoint. Here, passenger cars and truck trains, trucks and buses come together from the surrounding main routes. Tourists and diplomats, long-distance truckers and journalists.... There's virtually nobody the customs officers and border guards here do not meet. No matter how great the influx of people they all go about their business rapidly and efficiently--checking documents and examining, to use the professional jargon, "the transportation facilities, freight and personal belongings of persons crossing the border." But while the customs officers display official interest only in contraband--currency, gold, precious stones and everything on which unscrupulous people aim to live--the border guards' tasks are wider in scope and even more responsible.

The subversion which the border guards come up against during their tours of duty at the checkpoint is ideological or, as they also say, "silent." But this in no way means that it does not inflict damage. Let us recall the words of the famous American theoreticians A. Harter and D. Sullivan: "Propaganda is more powerful than bombs." And such "bombs"--of the most diverse calibers, too--are defused by the soldiers and officers at the "Brest" checkpoint. Every year, they confiscate tens of thousands of copies of anti-Soviet lampoons, religious propaganda pamphlets, pornographic and antiartistic trash and other, as they are called here, ideologically harmful materials. As well as official propaganda organs, the special services of capitalist countries finance over 400 subversive "centers, organizations, committees and groups."



The emissaries of these organizations try by all means to import and circulate what their bosses have commissioned them to.

Attempts are made to shower on our country not only printed products from foreign intelligence and propaganda centers, but also tapes of sermons, sometimes seasoned with slanderous insinuations and anti-Soviet attacks..., and movies and video cassettes, on which unbridled pornography goes comfortably hand in hand with a eulogy of the Western way of life....

Sometimes the border guards confiscate materials which are apparently "traveling" on their own. This happens most often during checks on railroad traffic.

...A train arrived from West Germany. The freight as indicated in the invoices was sheet metal purchased for one of the enterprises thousands of kilometers from the western border. But when the border guards carried out a spot check it turned out that subversive literature had been stuffed in here and there in many freightcars.... Perhaps there was a chance that people unloading it might pick something up and maybe even read it. This is what people who conceal similar "publications" in secluded corners in the corridor of passenger trains coming from Western Europe are also counting on.

I was able to see several times how a detail works when it examines long-distance trains. Well-designed distribution of duties and high professionalism—it is only due to this that it is possible to check the documents of the several hundred passengers and search a whole train rapidly and correctly within a comparatively short time. Admittedly when circumstances require some people are invited to go into the station building. But even here not a great deal of time is allowed for elucidating all questions: In 60-90 minutes the coaches are switched to other axles and—off they go.

...In the customs hall the daily work is in progress. On the surface it appears leisurely, but in actual fact the inspectors are checking the baggage of the arriving tourists promptly, and most importantly, carefully. The border guards also have plenty to do.

Snr Lt S.G. Kashuba is talking with a passenger. Both are sitting quietly on a station seat, just like friends, passing the time until the train's departure. Only there are these pocket books in multicolored synthetic covers...

"I realize," the border guard officer is saying, "that you are a believer. But all five copies are exactly the same."

"Yes," there is a challenge in the tourist's voice, "but I thought I would give away the ones I don't want to someone who does...."

"Which denomination do you belong to?"

"I'm a Catholic."

"Which of these books is your personally? This one? But this is for people who profess orthodoxy."

Eventually it became clear: The owner of the books was far from being such a zealous believer as he tried to appear. And it was not the "service of God" but the most elementary human selfishness that prompted him to bring religious literature with him. But this is small fry. They have stopped bigger fish than this, so to speak, in Brest. The day before I arrived two "tourists" from Western Europe tried to bring in almost 200 copies of similar literature.

It is a natural question to ask: Who are the imperialist subversive centers aiming all this at and what goals are they setting themselves? Not so much at older believers as at young people whose world outlook is still being shaped. As for their goals, these have remained unchanged over the course of many decades--to create an anti-Soviet "religious front" in our country. One of these pamphlets, entitled "Bring Them News of Christ," contains among other comments this passage: "Because it was created by Satan's evil genius, communism is a most diabolical tool." But this is an extreme case when the cat or the organizers of "silent" subversion was let out of the bag of religious decorum.

...Sifting through the pile of literature confiscated by the border guard officers, I came across a curious little book. It was a catalogue of the Paris Publishing House YMCA Press, which describes itself as "for orthodox and well-cultivated people." The following is typical of its cultural level: The plan for 1982 figures only two books by M. Tsvetayevaya but as many as 17 by Bolzhenitsyn. World famous names such as Akhmatov and Blok appear side by side on the list of authors with the renegades Amalrik and Bukovskiy. As for "orthodoxy," this can be judged by the remarkable allegation that in the USSR "Christians are put in camps and mental hospitals." From YMCA Press' viewpoint the conclusion which suggests itself is that the "unfortunate" believers from the Soviet Union must be helped. How? The answer to this question was discovered a few lines lower--by sending "books and parcels" into our country and by supporting them materially.

There follows an incredibly exaggerated description of their own "services" in the field of anticommunism. These include "millions of copies" of infiltrated literature and many thousands of francs in "subsidies." And readers are not left without instructions. They are taught how to help believers in the USSR. This is the formula: (a) Pray for them and (b) support them financially. All the indications are that YMCA Press itself has no objection to acting as intermediary in providing material help for "the unfortunate." Or maybe it is not YMCA Press but its patrons?

And who are they? The catalogue's compilers seem to provide the answer to this question themselves. They talk in detail about the People's Labor Alliance (NTS) and their intention to publish their program and also an opus with the pretentious title of "At Russia's Service." They promise to reveal the ideology, history and activity of the NTS in it. But there

is no need to consult this book to categorically confirm that it is not Russia but the imperialist intelligence circles which the NTS serves.

From its very formation in summer 1930 this organization, which used to be called the National Labor Alliance of the New Generation, set itself the task of overthrowing Soviet power and creating an "independent Russian national state."

From 1941 the National Labor Alliance of the New Generation had only one boss--the Special Services of the Third Reich. Even its headquarters were in Berlin. Work was found for the representatives of the "New Generation" both in the "Eastern Ministry" and in the occupied territories.

When fascism was defeated, the organization transferred to the charge of the U.S. and British intelligence circles. After a series of failures and exposures that veteran of "secret wars," the British Intelligence Service, believed that the game was no longer worth it. The NTS (as it has been called since 1957) moved under the CIA's wing. Since then "silent" subversion has been one of its main tasks. Posev, Grani and other concoctions from the "cooks" of the NTS propaganda kitchen have been discovered several times in railroad cars coming from Paris of Frankfurt am Main.

There are also those who stock up antisocialist, anti-Polish stickers and inflammatory slogans in train corridors. Admittedly they are decreasing with every passing week. Evidently even the inveterate provocateurs have realized the futility of their efforts.

"But up to 13 December last year" (up to the introduction of martial law in Poland--author's note), S.G. Kashuba told me, "there was no shortage of such attempts. Just what those Solidarity extremists and those who support them would do. They tried to send leaflets, pamphlets, badges and other materials. Some of the most zealous even began to try to stir up our citizens."

...It was pitch dark outside the window. The buffers of a stopping train clanked.

"the night train from Berlin has arrived," a smiling young warrant officer says, heading toward the door.

Duty at the border does not stop for one second.

CSO: 1800/580

## NATIONAL

### OBKOM SECRETARY URGES GREATER ATTENTION TO PUBLIC OPINION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by M. Ponomarev, first secretary of the Vladimirskiy CPSU Obkom:  
"Information from Below"]

[Text] Recently in Kovrov we assembled the graduates of the secondary schools. We gathered them together in order to talk about the choice of a career. We were struck by the civic maturity of these kids. Their range of interests is wide. They literally poured out questions onto us. What fields of workers' specialization are in shortest supply? What output of the Kovrov enterprises comes up to world standards? What are the prospects for improving and protecting the environment? And they not only asked questions but also declared that the party committee could pay more attention to the education of youth. A justifiable reprimand. Unfortunately, we party workers and managers do not very often visit the schools, meet, and have heart-to-heart talks with the kids. In the hurly-burly of all kinds of matters we lose sight of them. And, left to themselves, the kids squander their overbrimming youthful energy on trifles, at times they play rough pranks, or even behave like hooligans.

After this meeting the party committees outlined a number of measures for improving work with schoolchildren and pupils of PTU's [vocational-technical schools]. This example, one of many, testifies as to how important it is for party committees to devote constant attention to information from below. Information comes into the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party in a broad stream. It is contained in the proposals, wishes, and critical remarks which are uttered at party and workers' meetings, plenums of party committees, conferences, in letters and complaints. Like a vital force, it nourishes us and allows us to know life better. Without full information about the state of affairs in the localities it is impossible to provide intelligent and correct leadership.

I am now returning in my mind to the results of the first year of the five-year plan. The oblast's working people were confronted with quite difficult tasks. While coping with the complexities, they were also able to achieve certain successes. With regard to many indicators they managed to exceed their assigned tasks. It is gratifying that they coped with the growth in labor productivity, as outlined by the plan. And serving as an effective stimulus in this work was the movement entitled "Ten Yearly Norms during the Five-Year Plan," which was begun at the initiative of the Communists at the Vyaznikovskiy Linen Commercial Fabric Combine. Having received the information about this patriotic initiative, the oblast's

party organizations concerned themselves with disseminating it on a wide scale. The initiative has received support from approximately 100,000 people. By as early as the October holidays more than 3,000 groups, more than 30,000 workers and kol-khoz members had fulfilled their assigned tasks for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Of course, far from all the news coming in from the localities brings joy. Some of it is irritating, at times even worse--it throws you off stride. But life is life; both good and bad things happen in it. You cannot escape this. The important thing is to be sure not to belittle the shortcomings but rather to correct them effectively. For the following truth has been well known for a long time: it is easier to prevent any disease, to stop it at its very beginning.

It should be remembered that during the course of the last accounting-and-elections campaign the Communists expressed concern over the delays which had been intended in building facilities for social and cultural affairs as well as for everyday use. This signal was thoroughly studied in the party obkom. And here is the kind of picture which was described. Certain managers of large enterprises, being concerned basically about immediate yields, increased their production capacities by postponing for an indefinite period of time the erection of housing, hospitals, kindergartens, and other projects. This short-sighted policy led to a situation whereby a portion of the production lines which were introduced have turned out not to have the staffs necessary to operate them and have stood idle. A serious foul-up had occurred, and it had to be straightened out.

This problem was brought up for consideration of the plenum of the CPSU obkom. Persons spoke self-critically about the errors which had been permitted. Those who were to blame for what had happened were questioned strictly. The plenum outlined measures for eliminating the shortcomings. A request was also directed to the central organs, asking that the comprehensive development of enterprises, cities, and rayons be ensured. And soon the Communists learned with satisfaction that their opinion has been heard and taken into account, and that their proposals are beginning to be implemented.

The group understanding of problems, the interested reaction to critical remarks ensure a reliable result. At oblast, city, and rayon party conferences the delegates have uttered quite a few critical remarks aimed at the obkom bureau, departments, and the oblispolkom. They have touched upon questions of improving the administration of sectors, as well as improving the style and methods of work. We have summed up all the proposals and worked out measures to implement them. Let me remark that, as of today, much of what was discussed has already been accomplished.

Other problems do not, at times, admit of rapid solutions. Their solution requires effort, time, along with the aid and participation of many specialists and departments. In every case, however, it is necessary to explain to people what will be undertaken with regard to the proposals. A person shows initiative when he sees that it is meeting with support.

In connection with this, it is very important to have an attentive attitude toward information. It can be regarded in various ways, and various conclusions can

can be drawn from it. It sometimes happens that certain managers fail to see the forest for the trees. Here is quite a characteristic example of such a case. Not long ago the oblast newspaper PRIZYV received an alarming letter. Its author wrote about the following fact. A truck was hauling mixed feed from the Vladimirskiy Grain-Products Combine. The driver had not covered his load carefully enough, and, furthermore, he was driving his vehicle at full speed. And plenty of grain was being spilled on the road. The author of the letter reported the number of the vehicle. It was explained that the truck in question had been driven by a member of the Banner of October Sovkhoz of the Suzdal'skiy Rayon, one B. Korzanov, who was, in fact, a filing clerk. The editors requested that the secretary of the party organization look into what had happened and provide an appropriate evaluation of the facts. N. Yashkova, the leader of the Sovkhoz Communists, answered as follows: "Yes, such an incident did take place. But it has not been established how much mixed feed Korzanov scattered to the winds." And that's the whole story.

Such a brief, written account tells us a great deal. But, above all, it characterizes the passivity of the secretary to information from below. We certainly cannot simply pass by such facts and phenomena. They have become the objects of intense scrutiny by party committees.

Based on reports from the localities, a conclusion has been drawn that primary party organizations sometimes make poor use of the right of monitoring administrative activities. The party obkom has undertaken the most decisive measures in order to correct this state of affairs. The question of organizing a check-up on the execution of the party and government directives, as well as their own decisions and the increase in the militancy of the party organizations was brought up for discussion at the obkom plenum. There was a summarization of the operational experience of the party organizations and their commissions with regard to monitoring administrative activities.

This analytical work, which required considerable time and effort, yielded fine results and brought about an influx of new, interesting proposals and ideas. As a result, there has been an increase in the efficiency of using information from below.

I would like to illustrate this by using the example of the party organization of the Vladimirskiy Tekhnika Association. In due course the association's partkom received a signal that serious omissions were taking place in the design and creation of new models of machine tools. The partkom and the workshop party organizations engaged in a detailed and thoroughgoing study of this difficult problem. A report was listened to from the chief designer, V. Aksenov, concerning the work of the experimental-design office on creating the new equipment. Meetings were conducted in the workshops. In short, by working together the Communists undertook to set the matter straight. Not right away, but gradually they managed to accomplish something. Not so long ago the enterprise began serial production of the "processing-center" type of machine tools, robot-equipped complexes, standardized unit heads, etc. In sum, the association's group is now mastering new, progressive equipment.

However, you don't drop a word out of a song. And we still have some workers who do not listen attentively to the voice of the people. Suffering from this, in

particular, are the secretaries of the party organizations of the plants of especially pure quartz glass, fiberglass, the dining-room trust, as well as the managers of the motor-vehicle transport enterprise, and the Gorgaz Trust of the city of Gus'-Khrustal'nyy. The bureaus of the CPSU obkom and gorkom had to analyze the state of affairs in these organizations. For inattention to people's complaints and suggestions and for suppressing criticism, the following persons have been dismissed from the positions which they occupied: the chief and the chief engineer of the motor-vehicle enterprise and the chief of the Gorgaz Trust.

I would like to touch upon yet another important factor--the reactions to signals from the localities in the Union and republican ministries and departments. It is far from always that one can meet with understanding and support there. On several occasions, for example, we have appealed to the Ministry of Railways with requests to look into the delivery of railroad cars loaded with dolomite meal, for which the grain-growers of many oblasts are waiting so anxiously. Unfortunately, these requests have remained unanswered.

Information has justifiably been called an instrument for the management, control, and education of people. In the improvement of its delivery, in the high responsibility of the Communists for the matter entrusted to them, we see one of the important conditions for successfully carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

2384

CSO: 1800/461



NATIONAL

#### ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY CRACKDOWN MARKED

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 April 1982 carries on page 2, under the headline "Main Direction," a 2,000-word article by Vasiliy Novikov marking the 50th anniversary of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee resolution "on the restructuring of literary and artistic organization," which called for the formation of "a united union of Soviet writers." The resolution was followed 2 years later by the first All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers, which actually set up the USSR Union of Writers. Novikov vigorously defends the resolution against the accusations of "'Sovietologists' of every stripe," who see it "as an action that disrupted the free development of different trends in Soviet literature in the 20's and resulted in the standardization of artistic creativity and in a decline of literature in the 30's. That viewpoint," he declares, "is not only prejudiced and out of line with objective reality but is simplistically dogmatic and distorts the very essence of the dialectically complex artistic process that took place in our country in the crucial period when Soviet literature was gathering fresh strength.

"Those who know the history of Soviet literature can say with an open heart that the artistic energy accumulated in the preceding period (1917-1932) was multiplied many times over in the 30's and not only found a free way out of the creative impasses and labyrinths sometimes artificially created by the various groupings but also gained a creative base in the shape of the new hero, the builder of socialism, and began to powerfully prove its worth in all types of creativity."

Novikov also rejects claims that "socialist realism"--"acknowledged at the first All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers as the single method of all Soviet literature"--was "something 'invented,' 'imposed' and 'decreed.'" On the contrary, he declares, socialist realism "arose before the revolution in the works of Gorkiy, Ivan Franko, M. Kotsyubinskiy, A. Akopyan and Yan Raynis and became established as the single method in Soviet multinational literature in the 30's." Furthermore, "artistic diversity is a natural, organic, spontaneous property of the art of socialist realism."

CSO: 1800/580



NATIONAL

#### REVIEW OF BOOK ON CPSU RULES

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 April 1982 publishes on page 2 under the heading "Basic Law of Party Life" an 1,800-word review by Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof O. Obichkin of the book "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Party Rules" [V.I. Lenin, KPSS ob Ustave Partii], prepared for publication by K.M. Bogolyubov and N.A. Petrovichev, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1981. Pointing out that "Vladimir Ilich's entire life was an example of unconditional observance of the rules of the party he created," Obichkin states that "the party's monolithic ideological and organizational unity was a subject of constant concern to him." "This unity," Obichkin continues, "has profound ideological roots and is realized above all in the unity of the communists' practical actions," and goes on to quote L.I. Brezhnev's assertion, included in the book, that "the party ranks' ideological and organizational unity has become even firmer" through observing Leninist norms.

Going on to discuss the light shed by the documents reproduced in the book on party building and the selection of party cadres, Obichkin states that the book also "includes Lenin's instructions on the need to intensify the role of the candidacy stage" and notes that "the documents and materials published in the anthology graphically demonstrate how this task has been resolved at various stages of the party's history," before proceeding to discuss democratic centralism which, as "a strict norm of the Communist Party's life," ensures "the close and--this is very important--two-way link between the center and local regions and the leading party organs and party masses."

"Under the conditions of developed socialism, the role of the Communist Party's leading, guiding and organizing activity increases steadily," Obichkin concludes, claiming that the book under review confirms that the party is indeed "the mind, honor and conscience of our era."

CSO: 1800/580

NATIONAL

HISTORY OF RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH PEACE ACTIVITIES TRACED

[Editorial Report] Moscow TWENTIETH CENTURY AND PEACE in English No 4, 1982 carries on pages 17-20 a 2400-word article titled "The Peace-Making Activity of the Russian Orthodox Church Today" by Filaret, Chairman of the Department of External Church Relations of the Moscow Patriarchate and Metropolitan of Minsk and Byelorussia. The article describes the various activities, conference, and declarations of the Russian Orthodox Church to promote the Soviet peace movement since World War II. It also provides a listing of the international conferences in which the Russian Orthodox Church has participated.

CSO: 1812/98

## NATIONAL

### GREATER ROLE FOR SOCIAL FACTOR IN ECONOMIC PLANNING URGED

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 50-52

[Article by R. Simonyan, senior scientific associate at the Scientific Research Institute of Planning and Norms at Gosplan USSR, candidate in philosophical sciences: "The Social Problems of Planning Production Systems"]

[Text] The "Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the years 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990" which were adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress point to the necessity for a further close coordination of economic and social planning, and set the task of making wider use of special-purpose overall programs for the solution of important social and economic problems.

Under these conditions, it is becoming increasingly important to seek optimal variants for the spatial and temporal combining of people and equipment in the process of material production. A rational organization of the very process of labor and of its planning (with the full diversity of its interconnected and interdetermined elements and conditions, and with a sharp increase in the role of social, moral-psychological, and aesthetic factors in this process) has to correspond to the nature of man--society's chief productive force. A one-sided technical-technological approach to planning the organizational structure of production compels a person to transform his nature, which not only results in the rapid development of various psychological anomalies (frustration, perversion, stresses, emotional and nervous strains, chronic overexcitement, and so forth), but also has a negative effect upon labor productivity.

Those who believe that the concept of social production cannot be limited solely to the production process itself are right. If social production were to be reduced solely to the creation of a material product, "of things," then planning would inevitably be regarded as an economic category. This is a narrow and one-sided understanding of the essence of the process of social production. K. Marx emphasized that it, this process, is "a process of the production and reproduction of production relations themselves, and, thereby, of the carriers of this process, and of the material conditions of their existence and of their mutual relations, that is, of a definite socio-economic form of the latter."<sup>1</sup> An understanding of socialist social production in the broad socio-economic sense as the reproduction of man and his relations has to serve as the basis for a further strengthening of the unity of economic and social planning, including for the planning of the organizational structures of production systems.

At the current stage of economic construction the law of the planned and proportional development of socialist production demands a closer interconnection between the economic and social aspects of development not only on the scale of the entire society, but also in regions, cities, and labor collectives. Socio-economic group relations are quite independent and develop according to their own internal laws. Their specific nature consists in the fact that they are determined to one or another degree by the forms of the division and cooperation of labor, and, for their part, exercise a feedback influence on these forms.

The quantitative and qualitative sides of one or another phenomenon are always in a dialectical unity. A change in quantity results in a change in quality, and vice versa. The size of a production collective exercises an essential influence on the character of the intra-collective socio-economic processes. This is confirmed by the results of numerous sociological studies. Thus, a questionnaire conducted with 400 workers in the basic shops of a number of machine building enterprises disclosed that the size of a team was regarded by them as one of the factors in the efficiency of labor. Moreover, 34 percent of the respondents said that the optimal size of a team was 9-12 people, 32 percent--4-8 people, and only 7 percent--20 people.<sup>2</sup> The same tendency was discovered in the statistical groups which were composed on the basis of the extensive material connected with providing documents to collectives of mechanization specialists in Rostovskaya Oblast. A dependency was established: With an increase in the collective from a minimum to specific limits the labor productivity of its members grew. But a further increase in the size of the collective led to a decrease in production efficiency.<sup>3</sup>

It is clear that from a purely economic point of view the system of interpersonal relations is not decisive for the direct functioning of production, but it is reflected in the consciousness of man and in his interests and orientations and, therefore, is an inseparable part of any process of production in which man participates. A failure to understand this costs the economy dearly.

In planning the organizational structure of industrial enterprises, all of the factors of production have to be carefully considered. A systems approach has to be taken to the determination of the optimal conditions, organizational forms, and proportions of the division of labor. The work of planners should be evaluated from the point of view of the extent to which the division and cooperation of labor, first, ensures a rational work load for executors and helps to avoid idle time, and so forth; secondly, influences the character of labor and its content, increases the worker's satisfaction with his work, and promotes his growth as an individual; and, thirdly, influences the development of intra-production relations and ties and, first of all, the relations of socialist collectivism. Thus, the establishment of economically and socially valid limits on the specialization of labor has to proceed from the dual task of an increase in labor productivity and the comprehensive development of the individual. The overall provision of progressive conditions for the formation of production collectives in the 1980's has to comprise the chief goal of the planning of new industrial organizations. This goal can be subdivided into several subgoals which

reflect the basic functions of the socialist production collective and which are closely interconnected: economic efficiency, an ecological optimum, social integration, organizational controllability, psycho-physiological comfort, and so forth.

One could object to those economists who regard gigantism in production structures as a direct result of the lack of new ideas and technology, but one has to agree completely with the assertion that the creation of excessively large intra-plant subdivisions can lead to a lowering of the quality of the management of the social processes of production.<sup>4</sup>

It has long been known that only when the relationships between people are given a personal and direct character is it possible to count on social-psychological stimuli of labor, and on the genuine interests of one worker in the success of another. In large collectives lacking in contact, in which people are anonymous to one another, the moral-psychological mechanism of labor activity operates weakly, relations are formalized, and emotional contact is lost. The situation of a communication vacuum arises: People do not have enough informal information, at the same time that there is even too much formalized information.

The existence of not only positive, but also of negative consequences from the modern scientific and technological revolution compels us to recall the words of Protagoras to the effect that man is the measure of all things. A production environment which is incommensurate with man has a negative influence on his social sense of well-being. This is testified to by the results of numerous studies. Thus, in analyzing the social and economic processes at Leningrad enterprises, sociologists discovered that in many large labor collectives the level of potential labor turnover is extraordinarily high. For example, at the Leningrad Optical Machinery Association 31.1 percent of the workers are thinking about moving to another enterprise. This is explained by the fact that "production associations with tens of thousands of workers are difficult for workers to perceive as a single production collective in which they know and appreciate each person. The goods which are obtained from the association (well organized labor, prospects for promotion, a clear system of payment for labor, a relatively high amount of additional material goods, and so forth) hold the worker back from a final decision to change his place of work, but his dissatisfaction with it continues."<sup>5</sup>

The organizational parameters of shop subdivisions are of the greatest importance in the organization of social management in production. It is at this level that there exist substantial possibilities for the accomplishment of the most important tasks of social management, including educational ones.

It is important for increasing the labor activeness of workers that both spatially and psychologically they be located close to one another and that they perform their work in the view of everybody. Under these conditions, much more effective use can be made of the full diversity of the forms of influencing members of a collective. In contact collectives, the features of the socialist way of life

which are expressed in comradely mutual help and assistance and in mutual stimulation acquire a maximum concreteness and palpability.

The inclusion of a worker in a real system of social relations, and his awareness of his place in this system is accomplished not in some abstract collective, but in the concrete one which every day surrounds him. Of course, any enterprise in our country belongs to all of the people. And, perhaps, some people believe that it is not obligatory to love one's plant, one's factory, or one's shop, since, they say, other enterprises are not alien ones either, workers are also their proprietors.

But if we do not cultivate in workers a love for their plant or their shop, we turn them into indifferent executors. If it does not matter to him where he works, if the enterprise and collective is a matter of indifference, the same attitude develops in him toward his comrades, toward his job, and toward his machine tool. A feeling of involvement in the public ownership of the means of production cannot be cultivated in a worker without love, without a proprietary attitude toward the machine tools, machines, and equipment with which he himself or his comrades work.

The shop collective is usually the personal environment which surrounds a person in production every day, the social organism within whose relatively wide framework he realizes his social-psychological needs, including the need for intercourse and for recognition. And the shop's environment of objects and things which is given by the conditions of production, that is, the worker's material environment whose basis is made up of the implements and the objects of labor of the worker himself and his comrades becomes for him the customary cell of production space. It is to it that he at first adapts, and then becomes accustomed.

An optimization of the intra-plant structure is today one of the important tasks of social planning. This applies especially to such a section of the social development plan as the formation of the worker's individuality. In very large shops social control is ineffective. When workers do not know one another this greatly weakens the force of the moral influence of a collective on the individual person. Indeed, can a worker feel especially deeply if, for example, he has been subjected to public censure for a violation of labor discipline, if he is certain that many people do not even know his name? A person reacts most sharply to an evaluation made of him by his immediate environment; he is less sensitive to outside opinion. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, "The opinion of the collective and the influence of the collective which surround the person every day can frequently do more than any official decrees."<sup>6</sup>

Intra-collective stimuli of social and labor activeness are most effective in contact collectives in which, along with administrative structures, non-administrative elements of management are also formed and functioning. Consequently, in planning an intra-plant structure it is necessary to keep in mind the ensuring of their optimal interaction.

It should be noted that attempts to take account of social-psychological factors in planning the production environment are also becoming increasingly characteristic for the practice of management abroad. The energetic work of industrial designers on making production areas aesthetic, turning to group stimuli of labor activeness, rejecting conveyors, and so forth is being followed by intensive searches for the optimal dimensions of production areas. In many industrially developed countries the idea of the "de-enlargement of shops" is becoming increasingly popular. It has rightly been noted in our central press about the experience connected with "small shops" in the Swedish Volvo company in the solution of the problem of the optimization of the production environment, and its so-called humanization, that in bourgeois society with its antagonism between enterprise owners and the workers such a system means nothing else than an attempt to partially put the function of control over discipline, and the quality of labor onto the workers for the sake of their exploitation.<sup>7</sup>

In a socialist society where collectivism has become the dominant form of the organization of life as a whole, systems approach to the planning of the organizational structure of production presupposes not only technical-technological, but also social-psychological solutions.

In developed socialist society the scientific and technological revolution is bringing forward a large number of new demands upon the methods of managing and planning production, and is increasing their social importance. At the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that "the living, developing organism of economic management cannot be adapted to set, customary forms. On the contrary, the forms have to be brought into correspondence with the changing economic tasks." In planning the social cells at all of the levels of the management of the economy--from teams and links to branches--a consideration of the entire complex of the socio-economic factors of social production will make it possible to make fuller use of the enormous possibilities of socialism in accelerating the rates of social development.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 25, Part II, p 385.
2. I. G. Stolyar and others, "The Team Leader in Production," Moscow, 1977, p 14.
3. "The Primary Labor Collective in Agriculture," Moscow, 1979, p 119.
4. V. G. Podmarkov, "The Social Problems of the Organization of Labor," Moscow, 1970, p 109.
5. O. I. Shkaratan, "The Industrial Enterprise," Moscow, 1978, p 62.
6. L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course," Vol 4, Moscow, 1974, p 294.
7. IZVESTIYA, 6 October 1975.

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NATIONAL

JOURNALIST CADRE STUDY COURSES END

PM301313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Studies"]

[Text] Courses for central newspaper and TASS own correspondents and chief editors of republic journals have ended at the Moscow Higher Party School.

The students studied current problems of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist building, the party's economic policy and the CPSU's foreign policy activity. Great attention was devoted to questions of the party's organizational and ideological work in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation" and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. Problems of improving the work and the effectiveness of the mass news and propaganda media occupied a significant place.

The students were addressed by Acad G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; V.V. Zagladin, V.I. Drugov, V.F. Isayev, V.M. Falin, M.V. Gramov, I.K. Kapustyan, P.K. Luchinskiy, V.N. Sevruck and R.G. Yanovskiy, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; A.Ya. Sukharev, first deputy minister of justice; chief editors of central newspapers and journals and responsible workers of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and other organizations.

CSO: 1800/580



## NATIONAL

### UKRAINIAN ATHEIST LITERATURE REVIEWED

Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 86-92

[Article by I. Ye. Gorodiskiy, Ye. K. Duluman, and A. N. Kolodnyy: "The Atheistic Literature of the Publishing Houses of the Ukraine"]

[Text] One of the most important achievements of our country in communist construction is the creation of a society which is dominated by a scientific materialist worldview and which finally eliminates those limitations in man's relationship to nature, to society, and to himself on which religion is based.

Atheistic education is an organized process of ideological-educational influence on the consciousness and behavior of people for the purpose of overcoming religious survivals, revealing the real value of human existence, and forming a scientific atheistic understanding of the world. Taking account of the conditions characteristic of a society of mature socialism, the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the necessity of reorganizing many elements of ideological work. In particular, the demand is being made that its content be made more timely, and that its forms correspond to the present needs of Soviet people.

Literature plays an important role in the formation of atheistic convictions. This is witnessed by the simple fact that during the past five-year plan the various publishing houses of the Ukraine published around 200 titles of books and pamphlets on atheistic themes. A large number of articles was published in periodical publications and collections.

In addition to an increase in the quantity of atheistic publications, there has been a further rise in their philosophical culture and literary level. More attention has been devoted to a consideration of the important task of the theory and practice of scientific atheism. In particular, there has been an extensive treatment of the policy of the CPSU on the religious question, of the humanistic character of scientific atheism, of the place and role of atheism in the present-day ideological struggle, and of a further improvement of the content and methodology of atheistic education. In a number of books and pamphlets there is a revealing treatment of the history of religion and atheism and of the origin, ideology, and practical activities of individual confessions, and the adaptation of religion to present-day conditions is revealed, new Soviet rituals are propagandized, and so forth.

The ensuring of an on the whole high theoretical and literary level for the publications on the issues of atheism have been helped to a substantial extent by the well-directed work of the State Committee for Publishing of the UkSSR, particularly by its performance of long-term planning, recommendations on the actualization of topics, and improvement of the forms of propagandizing and distributing books on atheism.

Atheistic literature, as is known, has to reflect the latest achievements of scientific thought and of the practice of communist education, provide methodological advice on the creation and functioning of a system of atheistic education, and equip lecturers and propagandists with the appropriate scientific information and with a methodology of educational work. In addition, atheistic publications must, on the one hand, overcome the religious beliefs of the reader, and, on the other, promote the formation in him of an atheistic worldview. It is these criteria that were the basic ones in evaluating the atheistic literature published in the Ukraine during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

A large contribution to the propagandizing of the theoretical heritage of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and of the most important party documents on religion and atheism, and to acquainting lecturers and propagandists with the methodological bases of the atheistic education of the workers was made by Politizdat of the Ukraine when it brought out the collections "V. I. Lenin On Atheism, Religion, and the Church" (1980), "On Religion and Atheistic Education" (1979), and also a number of individual atheistic works by F. Engels and V. I. Lenin.

Proceeding from Lenin's statement to the effect that the combative and talented works of the atheists of the past are a thousand times more useful for awakening people from their religious sleep than boring, dry, retellings of Marxism which are not illustrated with skillfully selected facts ("Complete Works," Vol 45, p 26), Politizdat of the Ukraine has republished the well-known books of Leo Taksil' "The Amusing Bible" (1977) and "The Amusing Gospels" (1979), Paul Golbach "Pocket Theology" (1980), Zenon Kosidovskiy "Biblical Tales" (1978), and Tibor Galechka "Atheism, Theology, and Revisionism" (1980). A number of the best atheistic works which were published in the past by the central publishing houses have been reissued in the Ukrainian language: These include the books by Ye. Yaroslavskiy "The Bible for Believers and Non-Believers" (1976) and "How Gods and Goddesses Are Born, Live, and Die" (1977), V. P. Belyayev "I Accuse" (1980) and A. V. Belov "Accused of Hersey" (1976).

The collection of popularly written scholarly essays by P. K. Kukulenko "For Earthly Happiness" (1980) was also interesting. It tells about the lives and work of outstanding atheists of the past--Erasmus of Rotterdam, Jean Melier, N. G. Chernyshevskiy, T. G. Shevchenko, A. V. Lunacharskiy, and Ye. M. Yaroslavskiy. It is designed for atheism lecturers. But its popular style makes it accessible to the mass reader.

It should be noted that the creation in the republic's Politizdat of a specialized editorial board has promoted an improvement of the publication of literature on atheism.

During the past five-year plan there was a substantial increase in the publication of literature on the important problem of the theory and history of atheism. There was also a considerable change in its direction. Whereas in the past atheistic literature was basically of an anti-religious character and chiefly designed for believers, now, when, according to sociological studies, more than 80 percent of Soviet people classify themselves as non-believers, there is the task of forming in every individual a profoundly atheistic conviction and a scientific materialist worldview. F. Engels wrote that ". . . atheism, as a naked rejection of religion, which constantly refers to religion, by itself is nothing without it and for this reason is itself still religion." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 36, p 161).

Among the publications in which the positive aspect of scientific atheism is disclosed, one should cite in the first place a number of publications of "Naukova Dumka." Thus, the social determinants of the ideological crisis of religion and of the establishment of an atheistic understanding of the world, and the groundlessness of the clerical-bourgeois falsification of Marxist-Leninist atheism are convincingly shown in the book by A. S. Onishchenko "Social Progress, Religion, and Atheism" (1977). The work throws light upon the methodological questions of atheistic education, the basic components of a scientific approach to atheistic work, and the influence of the socialist way of life on the formation of atheistic convictions in Soviet people.

In a socialist society the scientific and technological revolution, which has added in an unprecedented manner to the might of man and to his power over nature, exercises an enormous influence on the formation of an atheistic worldview. In the world of capital the scientific and technological revolution, destroying the traditional forms of religious beliefs which are based on an orthodox dogmatic Biblical picture of the world, gives rise to modernistic tendencies in theology and to the appearance of new religious currents and of demi-monde forms of illusory consciousness. These phenomena in all of their complexity are thoroughly examined in the collective monograph "The Scientific and Technological Revolution and the Formation of an Atheistic Worldview" (1980).

The role of cultural progress in atheistic education is shown in the collective monograph "Atheism and Cultural Progress" (1977). However, the chief value of this work consists in its investigation of a question which is practically new for our literature--the reciprocal influence of atheism on the morality, art, and cultural life of socialist society as a whole and on the spiritual culture of the individual.

An analysis of the positive aspect of atheism is also the subject of the pamphlet published by the "Znaniye" Society of the UkSSR by V. A. Zots "Atheism in the Value System of Spiritual Culture" (1980), N. I. Kiryusko "The Role of Atheism in the Cultural Development of the Individual" (1980), and P. I. Kosukha "The Cultural and Sociological Functions of Atheism in Developed Socialist Society" (1979).

The general laws of the formation of an atheistic worldview, and also the specific nature of their appearance in the consciousness of the population of the western oblasts of the Ukraine are disclosed in the collective monograph "The Establishment of a Scientific Materialist Worldview" (Naukova Dumka, 1977) which was written on the basis of an analysis of the results of concrete sociological studies conducted by workers from the Ivano Franko Department of Atheism of the Institute of Philosophy of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences.

However, it has to be noted that there are still too few publications which provide a thorough disclosure of the problem of atheism in the dialectical unity of its two aspects--critical and positive. In their analysis of a worldview orientation and its typology the authors consider only the individual attitude toward religion. But this leads to a one-sided evaluation of the process of the atheization of social and individual consciousness. To date there has been no analysis of the specific nature of atheistic convictions and of their structural elements (the atheistic understanding of the world, perception of the world, and will), and a typological analysis of non-believers has not been made.

V. I. Lenin attributed great importance to the publication of literature "On the history of religion and against all religion" ("Complete Works," Vol 54, p 210). Unfortunately, during the five-year plan very few publications on the history of atheistic thought came out. Here, if one may put it so, only Ukrainian folk anti-religious creations were "lucky." Besides the pamphlet by P. V. Risun "Atheism of the Folklore Heritage" (Znaniye UkSSR, 1977) which unmasks the inventions of anti-communists regarding the "innate religiosity" of the workers and reveals the historical and social determinants of their anticlerical and atheistic views and feelings, Politizdat of the Ukraine published a collection of the best models of anti-religions oral literature "The People on Religion" (1980), and the "Karpaty" Publishing House put out a collection of the atheistic folklore of the Ukrainian population of the Carpathians "At the Gates of Paradise" (1980). The books contain rich accompanying articles and commentaries.

Among the religion studies publications an appreciable place is occupied by the book by A. F. Zamaleyev and V. A. Zots "Theologians Look for God. Philosophical Atheistic Essays on the History of Christian Theology" (Molod', 1980). On the basis of a critical analysis of theological literature, the authors show the groundlessness of theological "affirmations" of the supernatural, and cast light upon the earthly motives for disagreements between the theologians of the different confessions.

The republic's publishing houses have put out a number of theoretical scientific works on the special characteristics of the religious consciousness of today's believer. In particular, the complex and contradictory inner world of the believer is investigated in the monograph by V. V. Pavlyuk "The Psychology of Contemporary Believers and Atheistic Education" (Vishcha Shkola, 1976). A study of the materials of concrete sociological studies made it possible for the author to bring to light not only the component parts of the religious psychology and its place in the structure of the religious complex as a whole, but also the determinants of the process of the fading away of the religious psychology under

the influence of socio-economic and cultural transformations, and to disclose the psychological mechanism of the transition from religiousity to atheism. In her monograph "The Evolution of Pantheism and Its Role in Modern Religious Philosophical Conceptions" ("Naukova Dumka," 1978), A. V. Vasil'yeva asserts on the basis of sociological materials that the dissemination of pantheistic ideas about God among modern believers is a strengthening among them of religious indifferentism and of their dissatisfaction with the official dogmas of Christianity. In the book by N. D. Korotkov "The Social Aspect of the Problem of Man in Religious Philosophy" ("Naukova Dumka," 1978) there is a disclosure of the anti-scientific content of the Catholic and Protestant theologians' conception of anthropocentricism in their interpretation of the question of the essence and purpose of man. Unfortunately, the author does not give a critical analysis of the exposition of this problem in the religious philosophy of orthodoxy and of those Protestant currents which exist in our country. This would have substantially increased the practical value of the book.

As is well known, atheistic literature performs scientific cumulative, organizational regulatory, informational cognitive, methodological, and atheistic educational functions. However, an analysis of the publications of the past five-year plan shows that they reflected basically the results of studies on the problem of the theory of scientific atheism and were addressed to scholars and the organizers of educational work. Very few books and pamphlets oriented toward the lecturer, propagandist, and, especially, toward believers were published.

This comment concerns, above all, the scientific atheistic series of the "Znaniye" Society UkSSR. The pamphlets which were published here practically do not raise the questions of religion studies and of the methodology for conducting atheistic measures, although this is precisely what the lecturer-atheists are waiting for. Throughout the five-year plan, for example, not a single pamphlet was published here which revealed the achievements of modern science in solving the problem of the origin of religion in general and Christianity in particular, or which showed the current state of Catholicism. Despite the fact that the history of our country and the place of the church in it is frequently treated in a tendentious way on the pages of Orthodox periodicals, the Society published only the pamphlet by M. M. Kopanitsa "The Special Characteristics of the Contemporary Social Conception of Russian Orthodoxy" (1979). To a certain extent this emptiness was filled by the popular book by V. K. Tancher "Russian Orthodoxy" ("Naukova Dumka," 1977) in which in addition to history, there is also a disclosure of the idealistic character of the philosophical principles of Orthodoxy, of the erroneousness of its social conception, and of the bankruptcy of its adaptational tendencies.

It should be noted that in all of the republic's publishing houses there has been a curtailment of the publication of literature on certain traditional topics. As is known, theologians distort the content of the achievements of modern science in every way they can and falsify the history of the relationships between science and religion, trying to place them in their service. However, the "Znaniye" Society UkSSR has issued only two pamphlets on the relationships between

science and religion, and then on somewhat obsolete topics (S. A. Moroz and F. B. Kopylov "Science and Religion on the Origin of Life on Earth," 1978; B. M. Kutsenok "Psychiatry and Religion," 1980).

Quite a few problems are arising today for scientific atheistic practice as a result of the active modernization of religious ideology. Thus, Christian theologians are devoting a great deal of attention to the principle of sustainability, that is, the fullness of man's spiritual and physical existence, and of his participation in social life, making use of this doctrine for a tendentious interpretation of social, demographic, ecological, ethnic, and other social processes and of the meaning of human existence. Unfortunately, neither have these "innovations" of theology been given the necessary evaluation. The "Znaniye" Society UkSSR has published a number of pamphlets criticizing religious morality and showing the incompatibility between it and communist morality and the moral progress of mankind. But their authors hardly touch upon the modernist tendencies in contemporary religions. Thus, publications on moral atheistic issues should be actualized.

As is known, under present-day conditions Christian sectarianism is a more flexible and refined and sophisticated form of religion. But during the five-year plan only three monographs and five pamphlets criticizing religious sectarian ideology were published in the republic. In particular, Ye. A. Dorosh devoted his monograph "The Reactionary Activities of Religious Sectarian Organizations" ("Naukova Dumka," 1976) to a class analysis of the ideology and activities of religious sectarianism in the western oblasts of the Ukraine during two revolutionary times, and to unmasking the reactionary role of the international centers of sectarianism. However, he sometimes resorts to superficial, crude criticism of illegitimate extrapolations from theology into politics. Two monographs by P. L. Yarotskiy, "The Anticommunism of the Socio-Political Doctrine of Jehovahism" (1979) and "The Crisis of Jehovahism" (1979) are of interest. They contain a consistent and scientifically argues disclosure of the social class essence of Jehovahism, of the mechanism of its modernization of theocratic ideas, and of the reactionary nature of its speculation on the contradictions of social development; there is a treatment of the experience connected with ideological educational and atheistic work with believing Jehovah's Witnesses in our country. K. I. Potashov, a former leader of the "Jehovah's Witnesses" sect, reveals his path to spiritual freedom in the pamphlet "Why Did I Break With the Jehovah's Witnesses?" (Karpaty, 1976). However, it cannot be regarded as normal that not a single solid work criticizing the ideology of baptism, adventism, and Pyatidesyatnichestvo has to this day been published in the Ukraine.

In recent years the scholars and practical workers of atheism have devoted a great deal of attention to unmasking the pernicious role of the Uniate Church in the life of the workers of the western oblasts of the Ukraine. In particular, there has been the monograph by P. A. Petlyakov "The Uniate Church--An Ideological Enemy of the Workers" (Vishcha Shkola, 1976), and the pamphlets by V. V. Dobretskaya and L. P. Mayanskaya, M. M. Kovalenko, A. Z. Shish, and others. However, it has to be noted that all of these publications, although they do contain little known materials about the anti-popular activities of the Uniate



Church and its connections with Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, nevertheless deal with events primarily from the first half of the 19th century and do not reveal the reactionary character of the activities of Uniate followers abroad in our time, and the groundlessness of the attempts to falsify the history of the Ukrainian people by various clerical immigrant rabble.

V. I. Lenin stated: "Religions did not arise without causes, and it is not at all accidental that they maintain themselves in the masses of the people under present-day conditions." ("Complete Works," Vol 18, p 126) For this reason, it is gratifying that the topic of the overcoming of religious survival was an important one for all of the republic's publishing houses. Thus, a thorough analysis of the basic principles of Lenin's teachings on the atheistic education of the masses, and of the reasons for the preservation and the character of the manifestation of religion under socialism was given by V. K. Tancher in his book "Religious Survivals and Overcoming Them" (Politizdat of the Ukraine, 1979). G. A. Mukvich, in his monograph "The Establishment of Atheism" (Politizdat of the Ukraine, 1979), examined the laws of the development of mass atheism as a result of the socialist reorganization of social relations. It is only a pity that the text of the book is somewhat overloaded with statistical material and with sometimes obsolete data.

The Communist Party is now devoting especial attention to an overall approach to the organization of the educational process. Scholar atheists are trying to define their place in the structure of education. This problem, in particular, is the subject of the pamphlets by N. F. Rybachuk "The Labor and Atheistic Education of the Population in the System of the Socialist Way of Life" (1976), I. V. Poluk "The Interconnections Between International and Atheistic Education" (1980), and certain others which have been published by the "Znaniye" Society UkSSR, and also the collection "The Unity of Atheistic and International Education" ("Naukova Dumka," 1979) and the monograph by R. M. Sokiryanskaya "Atheistic Convictions and Morality" (Politizdat of the Ukraine, 1977). However, let us note that a large amount of space is assigned in them to an interpretation of the overall character of the process of communist education, while the question of the methodology for an organic combination of atheistic work with its other forms remains open.

The new Soviet holidays and rituals are an important factor which helps to overcome the remnants of ritual religiosity and to form a socialist way of life. The laws of the process of socialist ritual creation are deeply analyzed in a large number of publications. Wide popularity has been acquired, in particular, by the collection "Socialist Rites and the Formation of the New Man" (Politizdat of the Ukraine, 1979) in which, in addition to a treatment of important theoretical and practical problems, the ways to increase the ideological and artistic content and the organizational methodological levels of the new holidays and rituals are defined. The book "Soviet Holidays and Rites in Communist Education" (Politizdat of the Ukraine, 1978) also attracts attention. It reveals the educational potential of each type of new ritual--historical revolutionary, professional, and family; it contains brief scenarios for many holidays; and it provides advice on the methods of reinterpreting and reviving certain

traditional folk ritual forms. The monograph by N. M. Zakovich "Soviet Rituals and Spiritual Culture" ("Naukova Dumka," 1980) shows the role of Soviet holidays and rites in the moral, atheistic, and patriotic education of the workers.

However, it should be noted that in all of these publications the basic attention is devoted to an analysis of the content side of the holidays and rites, and the questions regarding their forms and aesthetics remain completely without attention. Throughout the five-year plan not a single book or pamphlet was published criticizing religious rites and the Christian calendar, or analyzing the characteristics of the ritual religiosity of the present-day believer.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan there is a clearer differentiated approach by publishing houses to various categories of readers. In particular, the publishing house "Veselka" has reissued for school children the story by Ye. B. Andreyeva on the complex and many centuries of struggle between science and religion "Cruel Road" (1977), the atheistic essays by I. Yu. Bonchkovskiy on the anti-popular activities of the Order of Jesuits "Jesuit Fathers" (1976), and the book "In the Name of God" (1980)--on the counter-revolutionary activities of orthodox clergymen during the period of the October Revolution and the first years of socialist construction whose author is the former theologian A. B. Chertkov.

Among the publications on the methodology of the atheistic education of school children mention should be made first of all of the rich work by A. G. Konforovich "Atheistic Education and the Teaching of Mathematics" (Radyans'ka Shkola, 1980) in which the author skillfully reveals the atheistic potential of the basic topics of the school course on mathematics, and gives useful advice on the organization of atheistic evenings and mathematics circle activities. There is interesting material on the atheistic educational possibilities of historical subjects in the books by A. I. Bevza "Revealing the Reactionary Essence of Religion in the Process of Studying History" (Radyans'ka Shkola, 1977) and A. N. Alekseyev "The Atheistic Education of Pupils in Lessons on USSR History" (1980). Some meaningful advice on the methodology of organizing extracurricular educational work on atheism and on the forms of methods of working with children from believing families is given by the authors of the collection "The Atheistic Education of Pupils" (1979). In the teaching aid by D. M. Beletskiy and P. I. Stets'ko "Atheistic Motifs in Ukrainian Literature" (Vishcha Shkola, 1977) an attempt is made to systematize and analyze the popular artistic works of an antireligious character by Ukrainian writers of the pre-October and Soviet periods, and attempts by Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists to falsify the atheistic heritage of our people are unmasked.

Unfortunately, the publications on the atheistic education of pupils suffer from empiricism, and do not always take account of the necessity for an overall approach to the educational process and, therefore, frequently give teachers so much methodological advice that its use could turn a lesson on a concrete subject into a lesson of atheism.



The question of freedom of conscience has become a subject of sharp ideological struggle in our time. Our enemies seek in every way to falsify the position of religion and the church in the USSR, and make statements about "persecutions" of believers and the clergy. It is precisely for this reason that the explanation of the policy of the CPSU and Soviet state regarding religion and the church and the points of the USSR Constitution on the freedom of conscience is an important task of atheistic education. In order to deal with this question there has been the book by I. I. Brazhnik "Children. Religion. The Law" (Politizdat of the Ukraine, 1979) and his pamphlet "Freedom of Conscience--The Constitutional Right of Soviet Citizens" (Znaniye UkSSR, 1978), and also the pamphlets by B. I. Oleynik "Unmasking Bourgeois Falsifications of the Policy of the CPSU Regarding Religion and the Church" (Znaniye UkSSR, 1978) and Ye. V. Ognevaya "The Freedom of Conscience of Soviet Man" (Politizdat of the Ukraine, 1976).

Artistic literature occupies a special place among the diverse forms of atheistic propaganda. Reflecting reality in artistic images, and affirming the values of the socialist way of life, it is an effective means of combining the emotional and the rational in atheistic education. This makes it possible to expose a wide circle of believers to atheistic influence.

Recently recognition has been received by the novels of R. I. Ivanichuk "Red Wine" and G. A. Knysh "The Nest" (Kamenyar, 1979), the collection of atheistic stories "Anathema" (Mayak, 1976), and also the publication of atheistic classics--the novel by E. L. Voynich "The Gadfly" (Molod', 1979), and the "Selected Works" of Ivan Vishenskiy (Kamenyar, 1980), and others. A small collection of poetry by Nikolay Krasnyuk "The Verdict" (Kamenyar, 1979) provides a unique condemnation of religious obscurantism. The artistic documentary tale by V. Ya. Lubenskiy "The Fate of Mariyka" which is in the collection "Illumination" (Prapor, 1980)--the story of the life of Mariyka Eva and her relatives--the members of the True Orthodox sect--gives rise to deep reflections.

At the same time, it should be noted that in certain artistic works on atheistic topics religiousness is regarded in an oversimplified way. There is still a tendency to depict believers and clergymen as stupid and uneducated people who are capable of antisocial acts, while the path to atheism is made too primitive. Thus, in the tale by Ivan Kostyr' "The Doctor's Secret" (Radyans'kiy Pis'mennik, 1980) everything is reduced to a description of the preparations for a court trial of the members of some sect because they forcibly involved their children in religion. There are also primitive essays in the book "For Earthly Happiness" (Karpaty, 1978).

During the past five-year plan there was a substantial increase in the publication of atheistic literature by republic publishing houses located in oblast centers. The vast majority of the books which were published here are characterized by being well-directed, accessible, and confessionally differentiated in their evaluation of religious ideology. The reader will find good quality information material in the book by L. A. Anufriyev "Religion and Life: Yesterday and Today" (Mayak, 1978). The stories of people who in the past were believers are contained in the collection "Look How Beautiful This World Is" (Donvass, 1980).

A. Z. Shish devotes his book "The Uniate Pokutniks. Who Are They?" (Karpaty, 1978) to revealing the swindle connected with the so-called "Serednyansk Miracle" which was fabricated by Pokutnik sectarians. The former Baptist preacher L. D. Lepikhov has become a militant and convinced atheist. He writes about his difficult life's path, about the joy of his spiritual illumination, and about the falseness of Baptist dogma in his book "The Transparent World and the Real World" (Donbass, 1976, 1979).

A study of the practice of preparing and publishing atheistic literature and an analysis of the works themselves testifies to the fact that the republic's publishing houses have not succeeded in overcoming a number of old shortcomings in this work both of a theoretical scientific and of an editorial character and, in particular, in the formation of publishing plans. Thus, the "Vishcha Shkola" Publishing House, like certain others, publishes primarily scientific works. The problems of the practice and methodology of the atheistic education of students are left without attention; books on atheistic topics designated for students were not published. Thus, concreteness, an orientation toward a specific category of readers, and confessional differentiation have to be put at the basis of the work of the publishing houses on the formation and realization of publishing plans and the selection of authors.

Publishing houses are not yet performing a sufficient study of readers' demand for atheistic literature. For this reason, there is an urgent necessity for the publication of books which would translate the achievements of modern science into the language of lecture propaganda practice and would popularize scientific atheism. Taking account of this, Politizdat of the Ukraine has begun to publish a series of pamphlets "Conversations With Believers." However, the first books, including the one by I. T. Bubyakov and A. S. Kosyanchuk "Social Duties and Religious Faith" (1980), are written in such a complicated way that at best they will be able to be used by the propagandists, but not by the believer.

While supporting on the whole the endeavor of the publishing houses to give the Ukrainian reader the best atheistic works which have been published by the central publishing houses, we would like to advise them to also make translations of the best atheistic publications of the other union republics.

The tendency to take as authors for atheistic works only specialists in philosophy cannot be recognized as justified. We know that atheism grows on a broad natural scientific and social scientific basis. It is for this reason that naturalists, historians, and scholars from other specialties should be enlisted in the writing of atheistic works with a specific thematic thrust.

Publishing houses are still making few demands upon authors to increase their attention to the problems of increasing the effectiveness of atheistic work and popularizing the best work experience of atheist propagandists.

Thought should also be given to the diversity of the genres of atheistic publications. In addition to monographs and pamphlets, it would be useful to publish repertoire collections on atheism to help amateur artistic groups,

photo albums to help the lecturer and the club worker, and popular and well illustrated textbooks for a wide range of readers.

It is gratifying that the book designers have gotten rid of the vulgar unartistic cliches which offended the feelings of believers. However, they have not yet found new successful expressive means. For this reason, books are designed monotonously. Both the authors and the artists pay little attention to illustrating books with photo documents or drawings. The propagandizing of atheistic books has to become an important work sector for publishing houses. Toward this end, wider use could be made of the newspapers, television, and radio, exhibitions of atheistic publications could be set up in book stores, libraries, and so forth.

The experience which was acquired during the past five-year plan by the republic's publishing houses in preparing and publishing important works on scientific atheism creates the real preconditions for overcoming the above-noted shortcomings, and for new creative searches aimed at the successful accomplishment of the tasks of communist education which have been mapped out by the party.

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NATIONAL

BIOGRAPHY OF FORMER CENCOM SECRETARY A.A. KUZNETSOV

PM230907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Book review by Yu. Rytov: "Doing One's Duty"]

[Excerpts] This book (Note) (V.N. Bazovskiy and N.D. Shumilov, The Dearest Thing [Samoye Dorogoye]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982) is a documentary account of the life of an eminent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state--Aleksey Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov. A Leninist communist, a man of bold decisions, businesslike and energetic, he traveled the long road from worker and plant komsomol cell secretary to secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Aleksey Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov's entire life was remarkable example of devoted service of the party. And the dearest things to him were the radiant communist ideals. They were the yardstick for his deeds and actions and it was in the light of them that he assessed other people's deeds and behavior....

During the great patriotic war he was secretary of Leningrad Gorkom and member of the military councils of the Leningrad front and the Red Banner Baltic fleet. A.A. Kuznetsov took charge of the construction of the defense zone around Leningrad and the formation of people's militia divisions and detachments and participated directly in the devising and execution of many combat operations. And it is therefore perfectly natural that the book should focus on A.A. Kuznetsov's activity during the heroic defense of Leningrad.

The laying of the "road of life" across Lake Ladoga...the devising of combat operations.... Combatting epidemics and child neglect.... The evacuation of people from the city...the rebuilding of destroyed supply pipes and procurement of fuel...organizational and propaganda work.... In describing all these vitally important activities engaged in by A.A. Kuznetsov the book's authors strikingly demonstrate his remarkable qualities such as his tremendous organizing talent, immense diligence and the principledness and commitment of a communist.

In 1946 A.A. Kuznetsov was elected Central Committee secretary. In that important post he showed his very best qualities. All the comrades who worked with him in the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) remarked on his discipline, his high demands on himself and others, his high degree of cultivation and his benevolence.

The book's epigraph comprises N.S. Tikhonov's words about Kuznetsov:  
"Everyone loved him.... For his moral strength, his courage and resolve  
and his communist fairness.... A remarkable politician and utterly dedicated  
son of Lenin's party, he believed deeply in the victory of our great cause,  
in the triumph of the shining ideals of communism."

An accurate and fair assessment. There is no doubt that the book "The  
Dearest Thing" by V.N. Bazovskiy and N.D. Shumilov will arouse tremendous  
interest.

CSO: 1800/580

## NATIONAL

### BRIEFS

PRAVDA ON DIRECTORS' PRINCIPLEDNESS--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 April 1982 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Reflections on a Fact" a 2,000-word article by correspondent M. Kryukov entitled "It Is Hard Being a Director." The article gives the background to the jailing for 5 years of the director of Rostov special electrode plant "for systematically overstating results and paying illegal bonuses in the sum of more than R24,000." It describes how the director was only able to meet the plant's production plans by distorting the production figures. The article then proceeds to describe the actions of other enterprise directors who failed to live up to their responsibilities and concludes by citing the example of one who coped admirably with a difficult problem, emphasizing the importance of principledness in a plant director. [Editorial Report]

PARTY LEADERSHIP OF SOVIETS--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 April 1982 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Among Books" a 1,000-word review by Dr of Historical Sciences Prof V. Shapko entitled "From October to Our Days" of a book entitled "The Party and the Soviets" (Partiya i Sovety). The book was prepared by a collective of scientists led by Dr of Historical Sciences Prof B.M. Morozov and published by the Political Literature Publishing House in Moscow this year. The book's authors reportedly "set themselves the aim of examining and generalizing the experience of party leadership of the Soviets from the great October victory through to our days." The reviewer makes the following comment on the party's leading role nowadays: "In any socialist country any weakening of the role of the Marxist-Leninist Party as the leading force and nucleus of the political system may shake the people's power, jeopardize revolutionary gains and harm the entire socialist community. And our class enemies take this into account. It is no coincidence that in the ideological struggle, which has intensified in recent years, they are increasingly actively attacking the foundations of political life and the practice of party and state building in the socialist countries, and in the Soviet Union above all. Bourgeois ideologues and, together with them, revisionists of every stripe hypocritically hold forth about the supposed dictatorship of the Communist Party in the USSR, which allegedly drains democracy of blood, deprives the Soviets of real power and paralyzes their work." The reviewer goes on to point out that the book under review refutes these fabrications. [Editorial Report]

PRAVDA ON COLLECTIVISM, INDIVIDUALISM--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 April 1982 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "26th CPSU Congress--Marxism-Leninism in Action" a 1,900-word article by candidate of juridical sciences Yu. Ageshin entitled "Socialist Collectivism." The article emphasizes the importance of collectivist principles in the economic and sociopolitical spheres, noting that "collectivism is at the heart of our morality" and "develops and strengthens an uncompromising and acute struggle against individualism and egoism." The writer goes on to point out that individualism is "the nutrient medium in which criminal encroachments upon socialist property, speculation and bribery can grow." The article continues: "The entire socialist organization of social and state life and its norms, principles and traditions must react sensitively to antisocial phenomena and immediately root out everything that does not accord with the collectivist nature, principles and values of socialism and that contradicts them." The following conclusion is drawn: "Every loophole and crack which individualism and indifference toward people find in our life, if it is not stopped up in good time, entails serious moral and material losses and harms relations of socialist collectivism." [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1800/580

## REGIONAL

### SPECIAL COMMISSIONS STRUGGLE WITH GEORGIAN 'PARASITISM'

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by V. N. Siradze, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR: "Society is Presenting the Bill"]

[Text] You cannot argue with the figures: Most of the especially dangerous law violations in the republic are committed by parasites ("tuneyadtsy"). Living in society and enjoying the fruits of its labor, they themselves do not wish to work, thereby violating a most important constitutional obligation. The struggle against parasitism is an extremely important problem, and a task of the entire society and of the agencies of power. On the scale of the republic this problem is being solved by a special commission which is led by the Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR V. N. Siradze. In the localities this is the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies. The local commissions are led by the chairmen of the ispolkoms.

--Permanent commissions for the struggle against parasitism have been created at all of the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, and subcommissions at zhek [expansion unknown], and settlement and rural soviets,--says V. Siradze, providing exact information.--Their functions are delimited. Thus, the subcommissions perform the practical work of discovering people who are not employed in socially useful labor. Their composition is impressive. They consist of the leaders of the rural soviets, the zhek, the section inspectors, the chairmen of the councils of the public points for the protection of law and order, members of the voluntary people's druzhiny, and the chairmen of house and street committees. In a word, these are people who have a good knowledge of the situation in their localities.

--But, first of all, I would like to clarify the juridical aspect of parasitism.

--A person who is not employed in socially useful labor for more than three months is recognized as a parasite. First, they receive an official warning. If this does not take effect, criminal responsibility ensues. Article 234-ya of



the Criminal Code of the Georgian SSR provides for a punishment of up to three years' deprivation of freedom.

--However, legal experts do not have a unanimous opinion on this score. Some of them propose not isolating parasites from society, but involving them in mandatory labor through the court. . . .

--This is not a topic for discussion. In their practice the law protection agencies are guided precisely by this proposition. As we know, there is no shortage of work among us--choose any kind you like. If an idler cannot himself find the courage to take this step, he is helped to do it--he is assigned to work. If, however, he ignores this assignment, then from a nominal parasite he turns into an inveterate one and answers for this in accordance with the full strictness of the law.

--In connection with the legal interpretation of parasitism, the question arises: Do the graduates of schools who have not passed competitive examinations for the vuz and who are again preparing themselves to enter an institute fall into this category?

--They are not numbered among parasites, for this problem is a very serious one. One cannot but be disturbed that thousands of young people full of strength and health roam the streets under the pretext of having finished secondary school. At some time an end has to be put to this. However, this time has already come. Beginning with the new school year a new rule is being instituted: Secondary school graduates who do not present certificates showing that they have worked for not less than nine months are deprived of the right to enter a vuz. Their documents simply will not be accepted.

--And what are the characteristic features of a rural idler?

--The same as those of a city idler, only there are certain nuances here. In the village, for example, parasites include also those who work only on their private plots. People who are involved in cooperation with a public farm are considered to be full workers.

--The struggle against parasitism has, in general, been waged for a long time now. Is it possible to speak about any positive changes?

--Without doubt. In the struggle against parasitism there has been a definite activeness on the part of the ispolkoms of the local soviets, their role and jurisdiction in these matters have increased, and their leadership of the law protection agencies has improved. A good example is being shown by the Rustavi people. The ispolkom of the city soviet works on these matters every day, and enlists the broad public. For example, last year as many as 3,000 people participated in city measures. Several hundred people who were avoiding socially useful labor were discovered. Most of them were given employment. Others were sent to compulsory treatment for alcoholism. And those who stubbornly refused to work, in accordance with the law, were subjected to criminal responsibility.

Those who with their behavior had placed themselves at the border of parasitism were also taken into the field of vision: people who have truancies from work, who are often dismissed, and who for a long time, without extenuating reasons, do not find work. Discussions are held with such people with the participation of advanced production workers, labor veterans, and workers from the law protection agencies. Their responsibility for antisocial behavior is explained to them, and when necessary they are given help in finding work.

A system of measures to make people permanent in production and to organize individual educational work with them has also been sought out in Rustavi. They are included in advanced teams and links, and, as a rule, they are given assignments not at auxiliary, but at the basic sectors of production, and mentors are assigned to them. Wide use is made of measures of encouragement for good work. At the same time, instances of violations of discipline are resolutely stopped. Most of those who are given jobs become solidly established at an enterprise, and change their previous way of life.

All of this has a positive effect upon strengthening law and order. Crime has decreased in the city, including by those who did not work and did not study anywhere.

If we generalize this practice for the republic, then last year 77 percent of those people who were not working anywhere were found jobs. Active work is being done by the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies and internal affairs agencies of the Abkhaz ASSR, Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Poti, Telavskiy, Signakhskiy, Marneul'skiy, Samtredskiy, and other cities and rayons. More than 70 branches of large industrial enterprises which have been organized in various regions of the republic are a powerful support for the local agencies of power.

--But, as they say, together with the successes there are also shortcomings. . . .

--Unfortunately, this is the case. In Borzhomskiy Rayon, for example, in a whole year only four idlers have been discovered. In Makharadzevskiy--7, Bolnisskiy--8, Sagaredzhoyskiy--10, and so forth. Of course, this does not correspond to the true state of affairs.

What conclusions can be drawn from this? In those regions a united front of struggle against persons who avoid socially useful labor has not been created. There is an insufficiently clear interaction between the ispolkoms of the local soviets and militia agencies and economic and public formations, and there is a lack of a necessary systematicalness in work.

I want to remind the readers that a two-month struggle against parasitism is now being conducted in the republic. There is time to make up for what has been lost. The eradication of parasitism must always be in the field of vision of the local soviets. In addition, especial attention must be devoted to the early prevention of instances of avoidance of socially useful labor, there has to be a comprehensive analysis of the reasons and the conditions which engender parasitism, and, finally, it is necessary to work out a complex of organizational, educational, and legal measures to strengthen the struggle against this evil. It is necessary to shut tight all of the channels for parasitism.

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH LOWER COURTS CRITICIZED FOR INCOMPETENCE

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 82

[Article by G. Syzdykov, honored jurist on the Kazakh SSR: "The Educational Power of the Legal Process"]

[Text] Our courts, operating on the basis of socialist legality, are waging a consistent struggle against various types of legal offenses. In this process the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR is expected in all its work to insure precise application of the laws in carrying out the judicial process, thereby influencing the activities of all the lower courts of the republic.

The Supreme Court, which studies and summarizes court practices, adopts decrees each quarter which give guidelines on correct application of laws and elimination of shortcomings discovered during their review of particular cases. In addition, it sends its own employees out to lower courts and gives them practical assistance.

The combined efforts of all Kazakh agencies charged with protection of the law in recent years have made it possible to bolster legality in all spheres of our life and to strengthen public order. For example, courts have intensified the struggle against theft of socialist property, bribe-taking, submitting false reports, violations of public order, and other crimes. The sophistication of the court case has improved and fewer mistakes are made in hearing cases.

This can be illustrated by a case conducted by the people's court of Leninskiy Rayon in Semipalatinsk under the chairmanship of Comrade Tuyyebayev.

The documents from the preliminary investigations accused A. Anzel'ma of violating the rules of highway traffic while driving on Chaykovskiy Street in Semipalatinsk and colliding with a motorcycle. The driver of the motorcycle suffered bodily injuries as a result of the accident.

So there was an accident which caused harm to the health of a human being. The act fits the elements of the crime described in Article 217, Part II of the Criminal Code, which promises A. Anzel'ma incarceration for a period of up to 10 years.

But court chairman Comrade Tuyyebayev had doubts about the proof of his guilt. A careful check of the facts during the court hearing revealed that the

motorcycle driver himself was guilty of flagrantly violating the traffic laws. The court acquitted A. Anzel'ma.

It is true that the case went to the Supreme Court after the deputy procurator of the republic protested. But the Supreme Court acknowledged the verdict of the people's court to be well-founded and rejected the protest.

It is important to observe that the courts, above all the people's courts, have intensified work to prevent legal offenses. They have strengthened ties with labor collectives and the public and are showing greater initiative and principle. I would include the people's courts of Frunzenskiy and Leninskiy rayons of Alma-Ata among these courts. In addition to correct and competent hearing of cases, the members of these courts participate in preventive measures among the population, give lectures in labor collectives, and organize the receiving of citizens very well.

This is a graphic manifestation of the continued development of socialist democracy. As we know, improving the legal foundation of economic and socio-political life in the country, which is the subject of so much attention by our party today, is becoming more and more important. For this reason courts must make a definite contribution to compliance with the norms and rules of socialist communal living, the interests of society and the state, and the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Unfortunately, not all the employees of our courts are showing proper initiative and principle. Nor have we entirely rid ourselves of unfounded decisions.

Let me refer to the following case. The people's court in the city of Zhanatsa in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast under the chairmanship of Ye. Dzhumazhanov, sentenced Kuznetsov to nine years in prison. He was accused of killing his brother Vadim during an argument and fight.

In the preliminary investigation and court investigation the defendant showed that he was at home with friends when his brother came in very drunk and excited. The brother went to the kitchen and asked for something to eat. Kuznetsov moved toward the refrigerator to get some food, when his brother attacked him with a knife. Kuznetsov ran into the bedroom and, knowing his brother's aggressive temperament, armed himself with the first thing he could find, a screw driver. His brother attacked him again and wounded him in the arm. Then, defending himself, he struck his brother several times with the screw driver.

The people's court proceeded in a strange way. Without refuting this story, and acknowledging the facts as correct, it nonetheless drew incorrect inferences that Kuznetsov was guilty of intentional homicide.

The panel of judges of the oblast court affirmed the verdict, pointing out in their decree that Kuznetsov could have called on his friends in the apartment for help in this situation.

But here is how G. Pushechnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court, viewed the same facts. In his protest to the presidium of the Dzhambul'skaya Oblast he pointed out that Kuznetsov, in using the screw driver, was acting in necessary defense against his brother who had attacked him with a knife out of trouble-making motives. Vadim, as already mentioned, was a dangerous individual who drank regularly and beat his wife constantly. He in fact threatened Kuznetsov's life.

The presidium of the oblast court, in granting this protest, set aside the verdict of the people's court and the decree of the panel of judges and dismissed the case because the elements of the crime were not present in Kuznetsov's actions.

The people's court of Merkenskiy Rayon under the chairmanship of Comrade Aliyeva made a similar mistake. It sentenced a man to four years in prison for deliberately inflicting grave bodily injury on a drunken hooligan who attacked him with a knife. Following a protest by the republic Supreme Court the presidium of the Dzhambul'skaya Oblast court set aside the sentence and dismissed the action.

A striking detail came out during the trial: the man who defended himself was an invalid with just one arm. And the people's court equated him with a healthy, strong man!

The investigative workers and employees of the procurator are morally responsible for a careless approach to the case. But the courts which reviewed the indictment are equally responsible.

We have a right to ask why the oblast courts which review appeals based on both the appeal process and the supervisory role do not always prevent errors made by people's courts, so that the Supreme Court must do so. We must improve the quality of review of appeals by the standard appeal process and in the supervisory role.

Every hearing in court should play an indoctrinational role. Of course it will only do this if procedural rules are followed strictly and judgements are lawful, well-founded, and just. Any simplification or neglect of procedural forms creates doubt in people and provides the impetus to appeal to higher courts.

11,176  
CSO: 1830/343

## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ SHEEP RAISING, WOOL PRODUCTION STRESSED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 6 Apr 82 [no page No. given]

[Article by T. Usubaliyev, 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia: "Fleece Complex of Kirghizia"]

[Text] The decisions handed down during the 26th party congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU directed the workers of Kirghizia, and also those in other fraternal republics, to achieve a sharp improvement in animal husbandry operations and a considerable increase in the production of farm products. Last year the republic over-fulfilled its plans for selling all types of animal husbandry products to the state. The procurements included 220,100 tons of livestock and poultry, 439,400 tons of milk, 273.5 million eggs and 42,100 tons of fine and semi-fine wool. Large tasks confront the livestock breeders during the second year of the five-year plan.

Sheep raising is the chief branch of animal husbandry in the Kirghiz SSR. Our republic has occupied third place for a considerable period of time in terms of number of sheep and it occupies first place in the country in terms of wool and mutton production per unit of agricultural land. Over the past 20 years, the production of mutton and wool has doubled. Moreover, the proportion of the more valuable Merino wool has increased from 4.6 to 71 percent during the past 10 years. Kirghiz fleece provides the highest yields of pure fibre and almost 80 percent of all of the wool is of 1st class quality.

Fine results have been achieved and yet we are still not satisfied. The republic's party organization clearly recognizes that tremendous opportunities are available for further raising the effectiveness of sheep raising. For example, one such reserve is that of raising all of the shepherd brigades to the level of the leading brigades. Last year, a fine yield of young stock was obtained throughout the republic -- 97 lambs from every 100 ewes. At the same time, 123 farms, or one out of every three, obtained more than 100 lambs, and for Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast on the whole -- 103 lambs, for every 100 ewes. Roughly 1,120 shepherd brigades obtained 120 or more lambs and 45 brigades -- from 150 to 190. Each year the republic obtains more than 4 million head of young stock. Thus it is enough to raise its yield by only one percent in order to obtain 40,000 additional lambs! This constitutes a very large reserve.

Of equal importance is the need for fully protecting the livestock. In high-mountain areas, where the air temperature falls to 30-40 degrees during the winter,



it is impossible to carry out the operations in the absence of good facilities. Measures are being undertaken throughout the republic aimed at intensifying the construction of sheepyards. Sheepyards sufficient for 314,000 animals were erected during 1981 and this year the plans call for similar facilities to be constructed for 410,000 sheep. But the shortage in sheepyards continues to be one of the reasons for the losses in sheep, especially lambs. Unfortunately, the planning organs do not always take this fact into account and thus they allocate insufficient funds for this purpose. They should be reminded once again that if adequate livestock facilities were available throughout the republic, 300,000 additional lambs could be obtained annually.

At the present time, many farms have converted over to winter and early spring lambing schedules. Lambs obtained during these periods are more hardy, they grow better and they are better able to endure cold weather. An increase takes place in the yield of products. Such animals are sheared in the autumn, providing a kilogram or more of lamb's wool and by the end of the year they have reached a live weight of 35 kilograms. The benefit is perceptible. The production of mutton increases, a savings is realized in the use of feed and it becomes possible to increase the proportion of ewes in a herd. And this is the true path to be followed for raising the efficiency of the branch. Permit me to draw a comparison. At the Krásnaya Zarya Kolkhoz in Leninpol'skiy Rayon in Talasskaya Oblast, on the average for the past 3 years the proportion of ewes in the herd was 67 percent and at the Manas Sovkhoz in Kirovskiy Rayon in this same oblast -- only 44. With the feed expenditures being identical, the kolkhoz produced 28 kilograms of mutton and 5 kilograms of wool and at the sovkhos -- one third less, despite the fact that the Manas Sovkhoz is on the whole considered to be a good farm. In short, even leading farms, by improving the structure of their herd, are able to achieve a considerable increase in their production of wool and mutton.

The prospects in this regard are great for the republic as a whole. Indeed the proportion of ewes is still low -- only 47 percent. If it were raised to 60 percent, the production of mutton would be increased to 20 kilograms per head instead of the present figure of 12 kilograms per head. This work is being carried out in all areas. It has been determined that in regions of intensive farming the number of ewes in a herd can be raised to 65-70 percent and on farms in other zones -- to 60 percent.

Thoroughly checked computations reveal that it will be possible during the next 10 years to produce 1.7 million tons of mutton in live weight -- one half million more tons than during the preceeding decade and wool in delivered weight -- 470,000 tons -- 80,000 tons more. A great amount of work must be carried out if the planned goals are to be achieved.

The republic's sheep raisers are constantly receiving invaluable assistance from the party and Soviet Government. In the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On the Further Development of Sheep Raising in the Kirghiz SSR," adopted in January 1981, the prospects for development of the branch were clearly defined and specific measures for solving its problems were outlined. The necessary funds and material resources are being made available to the republic. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this document, since it provides the republic's party organization with a broad program of specific actions for improving sheep raising operations. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the



Communist Party of Kirghizia prepared specific measures for the further development of this important branch.

First of all, we assigned the task of developing and strengthening the feed base. Over the past 5 years, the production of all types of feed (excluding pasture feed) increased by 25 percent. However, the level achieved by no means is satisfying the feed requirements of all of the republic's animal husbandry branches. What specific methods should be employed for improving feed production? First of all, all available lands should be utilized in a rational manner. Their productivity will be raised mainly through the introduction of leading agricultural practices and radical improvements in the natural pasture and haying lands. Improvements in the structure of the areas under crops opens the possibility of obtaining more nutrients, particularly protein, from existing areas. Towards this end, we will expand the sowings of such crops as alfalfa, sainfoin, corn, grain crops, fodder beets and pulse crops, which under our conditions furnish the greatest amounts of feed units per hectare.

In speaking before the 26th party congress on the subject of strengthening the feed base, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized the need for expanding the sowings of forage grain crops and raising their proportion in the gross yield of grain. We are convinced regarding the high feed value of these crops and we have placed them at the service of animal husbandry. The grain corn yield is increasing; last year it surpassed 58 quintals per hectare. This year, following the introduction of an industrial technology, the republic's corn growers have resolved to obtain no less than 60 quintals of grain per hectare. Soybeans have earned a place on our fields. Approximately 54,000 quintals of protein-rich grain was harvested from an area of 4,500 hectares. Individual farms are obtaining 25 quintals of soybeans per hectare. In the future, the area devoted to this crop will be raised to 30,000 hectares and this will make it possible to produce 21,000-22,000 additional tons of protein.

A substantial source for strengthening the feed base is that of perennial grass -- alfalfa and sainfoin. During the next few years, we will strive to raise the average yield of hay in the valley regions to 80-120 quintals per hectare and in the mountains -- to 60-70 quintals

In solving the feed problem a special role will be played by the development of new irrigated lands. For this present five-year plan, considerable funds have been allocated to the republic for the carrying out of land reclamation work. The party organizations are exercising systematic control over the course of construction work on aquicultural projects. Thus the Talasskaya Oblast Party Committee and the oblast executive committee are devoting daily attention to the problems concerned with construction of the large mainline Kairma Canal and they are furnishing its collective with specific assistance. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Talasskaya Oblast recently completed the construction of two canals. Over a period of 3 years, the area of irrigated land in the oblast has been increased by 1,700 hectares.

We are not encountering success in all areas. Tyan'-Shan'skiy, At-Bashinskiy, Ala-Bukinskiy and Moscow rayons failed to fulfill their plans for placing irrigation installations in operation. The central committee of the communist party of the republic and the oblast party committees have studied the reasons for these and some other rayons falling behind and they are undertaking measures which are already producing initial results -- the land reclamation rates are increasing.

It is hoped that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources will provide us with more effective assistance in carrying out this work. As yet, the required construction materials and capital investments are still not being made available for the projects planned.

When meadow lands are used judiciously, fertilizer is employed in a thrifty manner and waterings, undersowings of grasses and all remaining agrotechnical measures are carried out, the productivity of these lands does not decline but rather it increases gradually. In view of this fact, all of the republic's pastures have been assigned to specific farms. In this regard, it is believed that the time is at hand for establishing the post of agronomist for the meadow and pasture economy at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and also for creating specialized production subunits at these farms for improving the pasture and haying lands.

Considerable effort is being expended throughout the republic aimed at converting animal husbandry over to an industrial base. Complexes are already in operation in Talasskiy, Keminskiy, Naukatskiy and a number of other rayons. Labor productivity is higher here and the weight increases in the sheep are greater, with considerably less feed consumption compared to the flock fattening method. Mechanized sites for the fattening of lambs have proven their worth on a number of farms. In particular, the efficiency of such sites was high at the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Tyupskiy Rayon in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast. And at the above-mentioned Krasnaya Zarya Kolkhoz in Leninpol'skiy Rayon in Talasskaya Oblast, all of the sheep are being maintained at special feed sites. As a result, a sharp increase has taken place in the productivity of sheep raising. Yearling lambs are achieving a weight of 45-50 kilograms. Each of them is providing 4.5-5 kilograms of wool.

All of these factors are exerting a beneficial effect on the republic's indicators. Last year, the average delivery weight for sheep reached 39 and in Narynskaya Oblast -- 43 kilograms. Initially we are striving to raise the delivery weight for sheep at backward farms and in backward rayons to the average for the republic. The implementation of this measure alone will furnish several thousand additional tons of mutton.

The republic's party organization is undertaking measures to intensify party influence in the branch, in which more than 4,500 communists are engaged at the present time. In the final analysis, success in the further development of sheep raising is dependent upon how well the latter carry out their obligations. The republic has many wonderful masters of their work, such as heroes of socialist labor Tashtanbek Akmatov of the Kolkhoz imeni XXII Parts"yezda in Tonskiy Rayon, Bazylbek Aytbayev of the Beyweke Kolkhoz in Leninpol'skiy Rayon and Dzhamake Tynayev of the Orgocherskaya Experimental Station for Sheep Raising. An important task of the rural party organizations is that of making their experience available to all.

For having achieved the highest indicators in the all-union socialist competition during the last two wintering periods, the republic was twice awarded the Diploma of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. All of the prerequisites have now been created for the successful completion of the wintering campaign. The republic's sheep raisers are fully resolved to steadily increase their contribution towards the fulfillment of the country's food program.

REGIONAL

KAZAKH PROCURATOR MEETS WITH OBLAST PROCURATORS ON COMBATTING CRIME

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 82

[Article: "Pay Constant Attention to Observance of Legality"]

[Text] On 2 April at a session of the Collegium of the Kazakh SSR Procuracy, with the participation of procurators from the oblasts, a number of cities and rayons, discussions were conducted on the results of the work of the procuracy organs during 1981 and the tasks of carrying out the decree of the CP of Kazakhstan CC on increasing the effectiveness of procuratorial supervision in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. The report was delivered by U. S. Seitov, procurator of the Kazakh SSR.

It was noted at the Collegium session that the procuracy organs have conducted a certain amount of work with regard to strengthening legality, law, and order. In this important matter, however, there are still some serious shortcomings which have not been eliminated. Measures were outlined for activating the struggle against criminality and other violations of the law, strengthening supervision of enforcing the laws regarding the safeguarding of socialist property, and improving the interaction of the procuracy with other organs for maintaining law and order. The session emphasized the importance of curtailing instances of mismanagement, squandering, bribe-taking, black-marketeering, extra registrations, and other violations of state discipline. It pointed out the need to strengthen the legal education of working people.

The employees of the procuracy will do everything to carry out the tasks set forth by the party with regard to further strengthening socialist legality and law and order, and thereby they will make their contribution to solving the socio-economic problems which were posited by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Speaking at the Collegium session was O. S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the CP of Kazakhstan CC.

Also taking part in the work of the Collegium were A. F. Shalov, Chief of the Department of Administrative Organs of the CP of Kazakhstan CC, the directors of law-enforcement organs and a number of the republic's other departments.

2384

CSO: 1830/332

REGIONAL

BORDER GUARDS FACE PROVOCATIONS IN FAR EAST

PM261403 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 4

[Reportage by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA special correspondent V. Viktorov and MLADA FRONTA special correspondent Z. (Grabitsa): "The Alarm Was Not a Practice--As the Border Guards Discovered Later, When Shots Rang Out"]

[Excerpts] Pacific border district--displayed under glass there are a darkish tie, socks, a handkerchief.... Everything in this border detachment museum is there for a reason. And these things are not, of course, there to tell us about the range offered by sewn goods workers in the Far East. This is a border violator's equipment. TU-134 and kosmos cigarettes, an issue of our PRAVDA, Soviet money....

The saboteur was detained quite recently. And in the hall, which is crowded with exhibits from different years, they found a corner to show to those who guard and will guard the border, what ruses the enemy uses.

Border guards everywhere have no time to become bored. Still less in this region.

"Our border here is troubled," Maj Gen Vladimir Ivanovich Nazarov, chief of the Pacific border district political section, told us before setting off for a border post.

In the jargon such a border is called "tense." It is not the first time we have heard this expression. The Czechoslovak border guards--on the western border of the socialist community--described their border in just the same way. The border posts, separated by many thousands of kilometers, think about each other, correspond and take a meticulous interest in each other. From over there in the West, we brought the Far Eastern border guards gifts of badges depicting the (khody), the ancient guardians of the Czech lands. The young border guards are alike in their range of interests and concerns, and their commanders are alike.

The border....On the other side there is more and more hardware, with which the armies of NATO countries are equipped. Soldiers in pea-green uniforms, without badges of rank, sometimes start provocations. The best method against such sallies is restraint and confidence. There is no shortage of these qualities among the people we met on the eastern border. It is the same on the western border. Far from Moscow, our countries' border guards carry out their service to the state. But they have Moscow in their hearts.

CSO: 1800/580

## REGIONAL

### MINISTER SPEAKS ON PUBLISHING ACTIVITY IN ESTONIA

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Lembit Kaik, chairman of ESSR Publishing Committee: "Publishing: It Must Keep Up With the Times"], Passages in slantline printed in boldface

[Text] In evaluating both the current status and plans for future development of publishing some observations must be made.

First, I would like to stress /those basically new relationships between the people and the written word that have evolved under Soviet rule,/ the availability of the written word to all workers as a result of the cultural revolution. The reader, incomparably more interested in knowledge and culture, has access to books that are tenfold cheaper. The unprecedented print runs of a vast majority of publications, something that has remained a mystery to visitors from abroad, have given rise to personal and family libraries (more books are brought in the republic annually than are borrowed from libraries.) The acquisition of a book is no longer an event; the failure to obtain one is.

The implementation of the Leninist cultural and nationality policy of the Communist Party has provided such opportunities for developing and blossoming of Estonian national culture that our republic has for years been in first place as far as publication and distribution of literature per person is concerned. By title Estonian publishing is in 4th place among all national languages, including the great Russian and Ukrainian languages, and in 7th place in total print runs. Where a family purchases a book or pamphlet every week on the average, a strengthening of the role of publishing will undoubtedly play an important part in the communist education of workers. However, it cannot be said that during the 11th five-year period consumer demand for books will be completely met.

The fact--and a second important premise of the subject under discussion-- is /that through publishing one of the most important cultural and ideological spheres is inseparably tied to material production./ This forces the publishers to plan their work with an eye not only on the needs of the reader-consumer-customer and compare them to the potential of authors and manuscript processors (personnel of the publishing houses), but they must also measure these demands and supply against the capacity of the printing industry, paper

supplies, and other material-technological and financial possibilities. The fact that the organizations of the ESSR Publishing Committee--printing plants, publishing houses, and bookstores--work profitably does not mean that our branch of industry can neglect the requirement to manage effectively. And many a time the decision has to be made in favor of a work of interest to thousands and against a manuscript directed at a narrow audience.

But it is no secret that publication of urgently needed books has been delayed by deficiencies in the printing industry and by paper shortages. For this reason the general public should well understand the expectations and optimism with which the publishers view plans for a cardinal reorganization of the material-technical base in the course of the 11th five-year period. Thanks to energetic steps by the ECP Central Committee and the republic's government /the list of new construction projects includes /the first phase of the Tallinn book printing plant (construction to begin in 1983)/; its full capacity of 335 million color copies (considerably exceeding the total current capacity of all book printing plants of the republic) will be reached only in 1986, but the plant will be functioning already in the last year of the current five-year period. At the same time the five-year indicators also project a considerable increase in paper supply (to be sure, only in the last years of the five-year period.) Thus we are really looking at an optimal solution to the complex problem, in the course of which "great" paper and new printing capacity will come on stream at more or less the same time.

Of course, the publishers are aware that the current five-year period will not yet bring marked relief in either the production base or paper supply, and that this period will be one of vigorous preparation on the one hand, and of maximum mobilization of internal reserves on the other. Yet, we are convinced that the emerging outlines of the year-old goal--a modern printing plant--will provide our collectives with the needed energy.

A third focus of the problem complex consists of /a multilevel increase in contacts between publishers and the people,/ the raiders, the activists; this means that a large and growing number of people will participate in planning, creating, and preparing published works. More than 2,600 persons participated in preparing ENE (Estonian Soviet Encyclopedia) alone, in the first year of the 11th Five Year Plan publishers made contact with more than 3,200 authors, translators, and reviewers, including the prominent workers--authors, Aksel Partel, Enn Leisson, Heino Tominga, and Elmina Otsman and Johannes Kokk among the kolkhoz workers. Of immeasurable value to publishers are the evaluations, expectations, and suggestions submitted by book buyers and readers; we have paid greater attention to increase channels for receiving this information, and especially to process and implement it in the last few years, particularly after the CPSU Central Committee decision on improving ideological work.

The usual form of feedback, such as letters and information from libraries has had a real effect. This is especially true of the "attention points" that Book Marketing traditionally compiles from input provided by all stores of the republic. This led us to veer toward preferring practical literature. We are currently processing materials of both special meetings held in workers collectives and of political days and Book Association conferences; we have



compiled a dual-purpose special plan to implement suggestions made at the last ESSR Writers Union congress. While the TV "Forum" program and the radio "Mikroforum" resulted in a record 200-300 reader questions, TRU /Tartu State University/ sociologists are currently exploring the attitude of thousands toward literature, at the request of the Publishing Committee.

Naturally, all topical publishing plans are developed in close cooperation with scientific institutions, creative federations, various ministries, and party and soviet organs.

The basic directives for the state's economic and social development as approved by the 26th CPSU Congress state the following about tasks faced by our branch of production: /"Publishing is to be developed. Needs for publications, especially childrens books and fiction are to be met more completely, and the quality of imprints is to improve."/ Workers of the ESSR publishing houses, printing plants, and bookstores have begun to fulfill these tasks with great vigor. Against the background of the entire USSR we may state that our republic's success in establishing optimal proportions for published works, and for publishing desired fiction has been considerably more pronounced than has been the raising of the appearance of imprints, although we are taking correct steps toward progressive computerized typesetting, offset technology, and automated binding within the framework of developing the printing base.

The question of topical proportion represents for practicing publishers also a concrete example of the complete harmony between party directives and the people's wishes for books, whether we are looking at childrens books or fiction, textbooks or works on medicine, or reference books. There is great demand among the readers for all these genres of literature.

A large number of basic problems regarding publishing of such lieterature has been practically solved in the ESSR, but another segment is held up primarily by the material-technical base. It is well known that the idea of repeated free use of textbooks in comprehensive schools, now fixed in the USSR Constitution, had its beginning many years ago in our republic. Over the years the output of other instructional materials has also increased considerably. In the field of fiction and childrens literature a new level of quality was established even before the current five-year period; Estonian original literature enjoyed a rapid increase in publication; over the last 10 years childrens book publication increased 2.5 times. Most serious problems concern publication of various reference works, including dictionaries (complicated typesetting!) although it is precisely in this field that the republic has been called an all-Union model. Understandably, there cannot be any thought of overcoming all differences between demand and potential in any of the above-mentioned genres. The most difficult task of the 11th five-year period is the requirement to begin planning--within existing printing facilities, labor force, and a practically unchanged paper supply--for publication of Marxist-Leninist classics, Estonian literary classics, the second ENE edition, a register of ESSR legislation, and several other series, while continuing publication of existing collected and



selected works and other series, marking all major and lesser anniversaries in a dignified manner, and doing all this without markedly disturbing established publication practices. The concise ENE, already grown to 4 volumes, must also be published in a popular press run.

As far as the basic, substantive directions for publishing during the 11th five-year period are concerned, /the main focus will continue to be on internationalist and patriotic education, cultural exchange in general, and especially on convergence of the USSR national cultures, as well as on publications for youth./ The topical initial plan for 1981-1985 contains almost a hundred books for advancing internationalist and patriotic education and strengthening friendship between peoples.

For example, in the field of fiction and childrens literature much has been done in recent years to translate the best works from Russian and especially other USSR languages into Estonian, and to expand the geographic coverage of translation. At the same time publication of Estonian writers in Russian cannot be called satisfactory; we are planning for a marked expansion in this area during the current five-year period. Together with the Writers Union we also want to tackle the problem of translating Estonian poetry into Russian. In publishing fiction more attention must be paid to Russian-speaking readers in the republic.

We are going to continue actions to further internationalist education and cultural exchange--granting prices and fellowships to translators, dispatching translators to fraternal republics, arranging for sales campaigns of literature from fraternal republics and fraternal socialist countries, especially in the "Soprus" /Friendship/ and "Vennasraamat" /Fraternal book/ stores. As early as 1982 there will be a competition in translating Estonian poetry into Russian, we will exchange book exhibits with the ArSSR and the Lith SSR, there will be conferences of translators from Estonian from Finland and socialist countries in Tallinn. The majority of these events will be organized together with the Writers Union. The Publication Committee will participate in may book exhibits at home and abroad, and having achieved notable success at the three previous Moscow book fairs will begin to make preparations for the fourth. We will publish a considerable amount of patriotic literature already for the 60th anniversary of the USSR; this includes the commencement of a Russian-language series "Mooda vennasvabariike" /Through the fraternal republics/ geared to the upper classes of Estonian-language schools.

Although 1982, like other years, is one of anniversaries, beginning with publications marking the 60th birthday of Juhan Smuul and ending with the many works marking the TRU jubilee, it should also be a year for concluding several series and keeping promises made. Karl Marx' "Kapital" in Estonian will be completed with the publication of the third volume of "Lisavaartusteooriad" /Theories of added value/. The last, fifth volume of H. Poogelmann's "Teosed" /Works/ will be published. In addition to a 4-volume set of D. Vaarandi's works and a 6-volume set of L. Promet's, A. Jakobson's "Kogutud teosed" /Collected works/ will conclude with the 20th (fairy tale) volume. Plans call for publication of the Red book, the first volume of the great Russian-Estonian dictionary, the first volume of the concise ENE, and the long-awaited second volume of M. Alpatov's "Kunstiajalugu" /Art history./

Since books will continue to be published in old printing facilities until the end of the 11th five-year period, a problem of equal importance with the quality of output will continue to be an increase of production within existing facilities. To meet both tasks--increase book production and improving quality--intercommittee plans have been compiled and their fulfillment is being constantly monitored. At the same time there are many factors inhibiting the execution of these plans, and some of them, such as the unprofitability of book production at certain print runs, and inadequate equipment, cannot be solved by intra-republic means.

Be that as it may, /the solution for existing problems must primarily lie in introduction of modern techniques and technology./ In the field of quality and energetic use of offset printing has made considerable contributions, not only in the area of periodicals, but also in childrens books, textbooks, and illustrated volumes. In this field our republic is in the forefront. The new book printing plant will also use offset printing primarily. In the field of word processing the ESSR is in a much more modest place. But here too the 11th five-year period promises considerable progress, with concrete assistance coming from the Institute of Language and Literature, and the Institute of Cybernetics of the ESSR Academy of Sciences. After all, the most important direction for printing industry in the entire five-year period will be the use of electronic and computer-based information processing equipment to prepare mats for print runs. The "Uhiselu" /Communal life/ printing plant has shown good initiative in using new technology by beginning to use thermal processes in bookbinding a few months ago, as has the "Valgus" /Light/ publishing house where word processing equipment has been used to prepare original mats. Strengthening of the printing base will not be the sole problem of the Publishing Committee's material-technical base in the 115th five-year period. The development of the book retail network demands serious attention, especially in Tartu and Tallinn, as does the need to find adequate rooms for publishing houses, and other questions.

In future years problems concerned with organizational work and management will become more important, as will the coordination of the various branches of the committee (publication-printing, publication-retail, supply-printing), propaganda for book production, and print run determination.

As before, the committee will constantly care for the increase of the publishers' organization role and social demands in compiling topical plans, for increasing the informational content and influence of published works, and for the ideological and artistic level of production.

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CSO: 1815/29

## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN SSR KOMSOMOL HOLDS CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian at 1725 GMT on 9 April carried a poorly heard report on the Armenian SSR Komsomol Congress. The radio quoted an address by Kolyakin, member of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee as follows: "Allow me dear comrades to express, on behalf of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, my warmest regards to you for your great, intensive and selfless labor for the glory of our united nations. Recently the Armenian Republic's komsomol was awarded the Order of the Red Banner by the CPSU Central Committee for its success in the communist upbringing of youth. Allow me to congratulate you for this high appraisal and to express my confidence that your current success will further be enhanced and to wish you further success in your toil in favor of our great nation."

The radio states that Krikor Israelyan, [title indistinct], Sonya Ghazaryan (?a worker) of the Leninakan May Revolution (Mayisyan Abstanputyan) Cotton Wroughts Union, (Arousyak Baghadouryan), brigade leader of Massis Shoe Producing Union and Shirak Mkhitaryan, first secretary of (Akhoryan) Komsomol Central Committee [as heard] were among the participants at the meeting and quotes the address of Gennadiy Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, as follows: "During the current 5-year plan period the Armenian Komsomol, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is charged with many tasks. Now the force of the Armenian Komsomol is over 2 million youths. They have participated actively in the creation of a new socialist Armenia and have achieved great victories in the communist construction of the republic. The congress of the republic's komsomol is not only a festival but a great labor event reflecting the outstanding tasks of the republic's youths. The greetings of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee to the congress gave high appraisal to the work of the komsomol."

"During the deliberations of the congress, speakers voiced the readiness of the republic's boys and girls to use all forces and energy toward realizing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-year plan. The most urgent task of the republic's komsomol is to mobilize boys and girls to successfully fulfill Armenian economic and social development plans during the 1981-1985 plan period. The most important matter for us is considered to be the promotion of production. We are required to raise national income by 28 to 30 percent, increase the volume of industrial

products by 29 to 32 percent and increase agricultural production by 10 to 13 percent. The republic's komsomol is required to shoulder great responsibility in realizing these tasks.

"The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee assesses the great work achieved by the Leninist Komsomol of Armenia with great satisfaction. A number of komsomol collectives and over 120,000 komsomol workers overfulfilled their plans during the first year of the 5-year plan period. Our work was highly appraised during the 26th CPSU Congress. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee demands that the republic's komsomol improves production quality, promotes labor productivity and accelerates scientific and technical progress.

"The party course directed at improving production effectiveness is not separate from the task of improving organization of labor and strengthening discipline. Productive labor demands from every one not to waste hours and minutes during the work shift. The komsomol organizations are charged with responsibility in this regard. They have to make efforts to spread discipline in work. On the basis of utilizing technology properly, production effectiveness and production organization demand more active komsomol work.

The republic's youth should play a leading role in scientific and technical progress and should exert every effort and force and utilize the knowledge at hand in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The radio states that Andreyev also referred to the achievements of the komsomol workers in fields of production, technology development, student problems and the ways and means to further the patriotic and ideological work of the youth. The radio notes that Vladimir Turyan, the first secretary of komsomol of Armenia, also addressed the meeting and that the congress hailed the work carried out by the Armenian Komsomol. The radio concludes by stating that the participants in the meeting elected Armenian Komsomol leaders and that the participants of the (?25th) congress of Armenian Komsomol addressed a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev.

CSO: 1800/580

## REGIONAL

### MOSCOW PAPER VIEWS ODESSA THEFT CASE

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 March 1982 carries on page 4, under the headline "Just Deserts," a 2,200-word Odessa-Moscow report by S. Vologzhanin and V. Zubkov on the large-scale theft of automobile parts at a repair center in Odessa of which one A. Shvartskop was installed as director thanks to his acquaintance with Ilichevskiy Party Raykom Second Secretary S. Chulayevskiy. Some of the stolen parts were resold; others were used to produce cars for Chulayevskiy and Shvartskop. Shvartskop also "illegally" helped to obtain a car for I. Krapivnoy, chief of the Primorskiy Rayon department for combating the theft of socialist property and speculation. The writers describe motives to physically intimidate one V. Minenko, a worker at the repair center who was seeking a crackdown on the abuses there, and then to get him jailed on a trumped-up charge. Minenko was eventually forced to appeal to the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission, which managed to get him released. The writers continue:

"While Minenko was in custody, Shvartskop, who had now been relieved of his duties as director, was calmly driving around in a car assembled from 'shady' parts. The investigation into his case was proceeding depressingly slowly--a succession of investigators handled it, and sometimes the investigation was halted altogether.

"You get the impression that the Odessa prosecutor's office didn't really want all the parties to the crime to receive their just deserts.

"Shvartskop has now been arrested, and the investigation is being monitored by the USSR prosecutor's office.

"By decree of the USSR prosecutor general, A. Bushtets, prosecutor for Ilichevskiy Rayon in Odessa, has been removed from his post for the red tape shown over the Shvartskop case and the illegal arrest of Minenko.

"By decision of the Odessa Ukrainian CP Gorkom Bureau, S. Chulayevskiy has been strictly reprimanded for abuse of his official position and insincerity, the reprimand being entered on his record card. An Ilichevskiy party raykom plenum has relieved him of his duties as raykom second secretary.

"The question arises: Was this case so complex that it was impossible to avoid a series of mistakes in investigating it? They certainly could have been avoided. And the Odessa investigative apparatus certainly could have mounted the investigation skillfully and without delay had all the personnel matched up to the party's demands."

## REGIONAL

### BRIEFS

LIFE OF KORYAKS--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 April 1982 publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word article by V. Zverev, first secretary of the Koryakskiy CPSU Okruzhkom, under the heading "In the Near North," pegged to preparations for the USSR's 60th anniversary. Zverev discusses the life of the Koryak people and other peoples of Kamchatka under Soviet rule, outlining the progress made in Koryakskiy autonomous okrug and contrasting this with the fate of Eskimo tribes under capitalism. Zverev refers to a U.S. publication entitled "The USSR Over 50 Years. Promises and Reality," which, he says, asserted that "in the USSR non-Russian nationalities are allegedly restricted in higher and secondary education." He suggests that its authors should "come to Vladivostok, visit the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern Scientific Center and meet with scientific worker Nadezhda Konstantinovna Starkova," who comes from a "poor Itelem family" and is now a scientist, thanks to the opportunities offered by the Soviet system. Zverev goes on to give other examples of scientific and cultural successes achieved by members of northern ethnic groups and concludes that "all the gratifying changes which have occurred in our kray were possible because Soviet power, in one of its first decrees, signed by Lenin, made the person who works on the land its full master." [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1800/580

END